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UK WEEKLY CITED ON U.S. 'PERFIDY' OVER MISSILES

PM101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Hawkers of 'Cruise Death'"]

[Text] The British newspaper THE OBSERVER has published material based on an official document of the U.S. Tactical Air Command. It is entitled "System Operational Concept for the Ground-Launched Cruise Missile."

Attesting yet again how great is the hypocrisy and perfidy of Washington, this document confirms that the plans of the White House have never included the holding of honest, constructive talks with the USSR on limiting and reducing nuclear missile weapons. At the same time as the Washington administration was trying its hardest to delay the start of the Geneva talks, the Pentagon was intensively drawing up plans for the deployment of American missile weapons not only in West Europe but also in Asia. These plans, THE OBSERVER writes, proceeded from the assumption that first-strike missiles, particularly cruise missiles, "will be deployed in two 'theaters of military operations' -- Europe and Asia."

Reproducing a section of the document entitled "Force Structure," the newspaper writes: It is in two parts. The first speaks of missiles destined for deployment in West Europe, while the second speaks of missiles to be deployed in other regions. But in which regions? And the newspaper states somewhat sarcastically: "The section concerning the second group has been deleted apart from the word 'Korea,' presumably an oversight." And it went on to reproduce the words of a Pentagon spokesman: "If necessary, we will be able to deploy cruise missiles in (South) Korea and Japan."

Also of interest is the newspaper's information that the Pentagon has already set up "six cruise missile planning centers. At each of them, teams of U.S. Air Force officers select flight routes for these missiles." It turns out that such centers are operating "at a secret site at High Wycombe, where flight routes are plotted for the cruise missiles deployed at the Greenham Common base. Two other centers are in Europe -- at Mons in Belgium and at a secret location in West Germany. There are also planning centers for sea-based cruise missiles at Norfolk, Virginia, and in Honolulu, and also for air-launched missiles at Omaha, Nebraska."

We have before us new evidence that, while juggling with phrases about love of peace, Washington is obstinately nurturing plans that are uncompromisingly hostile to the peoples' vital interests.

SHISHLIN-LEVIN DIALOGUE ON SOCIALIST UNITY

LD101744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 10 May 84

[Political observer Nikolay Shishlin commentary from the "Topical Problems of International Life" program: "The Unity and Cohesion of the Socialist Countries"; program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] [Levin] It is symbolic that on the eve of Victory Day, which marked the beginning of a peaceful era in European history, the socialist countries should have put forward a new peace initiative aimed at strengthening peace on the European Continent. This was yet another manifestation of the vigorous, coordinated foreign policy activity of the states of the socialist community, of their unity and cohesion on which, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, the security of our countries, the peaceful labor of our peoples, and the prevention of nuclear war depend to an enormous extent. At present this task has assumed primary importance because the adventurist policy of imperialism is pushing the world toward the brink of nuclear catastrophe. We shall begin with an analysis of the coordinated foreign policy activities of the socialist countries.

[Shishlin] The appeal from the Warsaw Pact member-states to the member states of the North Atlantic bloc for a treaty on mutual renunciation of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations unquestionably adds substantial specific detail to the basic idea first proclaimed in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee in January 1983. I think this document is important in itself for many reasons. First, this appeal aims to place the activities of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and most important of all, the relations between the two blocs, within an entirely different framework. This would inject elements of trust into European relations -- and not only European relations but also international relations as a whole. Second, the appeal from the Warsaw Pact member-states and, in particular, a positive response to this proposal from the West could lead, in an atmosphere of growing trust, to the creation of an opportunity to start resolving other problems which now divide the states of Western and Eastern Europe. Furthermore, the conclusion of a treaty on mutual renunciation of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations would be a kind of politically healthy basis, if you like, for the development of broad, businesslike and mutually advantageous ties between the socialist and capitalist parts of Europe.

In today's complex, difficult, and basically crisis-ridden international situation the appeal from the Warsaw Pact member-states is new evidence of the consistent, peace-loving course of the socialist countries, a course which was given quite weighty backing during the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states and, basically, by all the individual or joint initiatives and actions of the countries of the socialist community. I think that anyone capable of making a sober assessment of the current situation can see for himself over and over again that the socialist countries do not consider today's alarming situation to be irreversible. But they do not confine themselves to making this political assessment of the present juncture. They are also taking action and making moves to channel their political assessment toward a practical plane.

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, you have been speaking about the appeal from the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO member-states for the conclusion of a treaty on mutual renunciation of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. But it would be appropriate to recall other peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

[Shishlin] There have, of course, been many of these initiatives. But I think the idea expounded by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for drafting a code of rules for relations between nuclear powers is especially closely related to that idea put forward for the first time in the Prague Declaration, as I have already mentioned. This code would primarily aim to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to prevent nuclear war. As you know, the Soviet Union has set out its ideas for such a code. We consider that it would, of course, be very important if all the nuclear states were to undertake not to be first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has already done so unilaterally. And it is also making a number of other political pledges, which are just as large-scale. It goes without saying that this would immediately steer international relations into a different channel.

And the socialist countries have had many other ideas. Our ideas on way of solving the problem of limiting nuclear armaments both in Europe and in the strategic field are well-known. If the NATO countries were to display willingness to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, the need for the countermeasures being taken by the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries would disappear and a completely different political situation would, of course, develop. One could also mention our ideas about the conclusion of a treaty on outlawing chemical weapons, which would culminate in the elimination of these weapons under absolutely necessary and essential international control.

[Levin] Other socialist countries are also putting forward initiatives.

[Shishlin] That is so, although in fact every Soviet initiative has the joint backing of the socialist countries. The individual conceptions and ideas of the socialist countries are often expressed during the meetings and talks now being held between the socialist countries and various European and non-European countries. The socialist countries are very active in diverse fields on the international arena. And this is particularly urgently required in view of the present serious and complex situation.

[Levin] In this respect it would probably be worth mentioning the socialist countries' proposals for the creation of nuclear-free zones.

[Shishlin] The idea of nuclear-free zones was brought up back in the seventies. It was followed by specific ideas about the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The socialist countries see all these things as moves toward ultimately making the entire European Continent nuclear-free. The Soviet Union submitted relevant proposals on this when it proposed a genuine zero option for both East and West, when it proposed that there should be no nuclear weapons of any kind on the territory of Europe. That would really be a nuclear-free Europe.

[Levin] When we speak about the enterprising foreign policy activity of the socialist states, we have in mind their purposeful endeavors aimed at warding off the threat of nuclear war and returning Europe to the road of detente. Strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries is a very important factor for peace. Comrade Chernenko has repeatedly spoken of this. He said that the strengthening of relations and the development of relations with socialist states are the basis of foreign policy activity and a priority feature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. In this respect the visit by Comrade Jaruzelski to the Soviet Union is worthy of attention.

[Shishlin] Yes, that is so. And not just because the visit took place recently, of course, but because of the importance of the relations existing between the Polish People's Republic and our country and because Poland is now striving to overcome step-by-step the consequences of the severe political and economic crisis into which it was plunged.

In this respect, I think the visit by Comrade Jaruzelski and the other Polish comrades to our country was related, first and foremost, to today's affairs -- in other words, it was related to the present. In this respect the results of the visit were fruitful in the highest degree. As far as political assessments of the situation were concerned, there was complete identity of views between the Polish comrades and the Soviet leadership.

As far as the sphere of economic relations in concerned, here too, on current matters -- and one needs to say that Polish-Soviet business cooperation is quite voluminous and large-scale -- here too, of course, both the Polish comrades and we, for our part, are striving to go as far as possible to meet each other's wishes. Cultural contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union are also multiplying. The results of the visit give a powerful impetus to this, of course. But the most substantial strengthening relates to the ties between party and other public organizations in our country and People's Poland. All this is, of course, organically interwoven with a tendency which is gaining momentum, the tendency toward constant enrichment of Polish-Soviet ties rather than their simple multiplication.

The visit was also, to a certain extent, a tribute to the history of Soviet-Polish relations. This was the reason for the trip to Ryazan by the Polish comrades, to commemorate a time when both the Polish people and the Soviet people were indeed on the same side of the barricade in the struggle against Hitlerism. And now they continue to be on the same side of the barricade in the struggle for the consolidation of the socialist system, in the struggle for the triumph of our common socialist, Marxist-Leninist ideals.

[Levin] But very great importance was also attached during this visit to the development of our long-term cooperation. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic during the period up to 2000, which was signed on 4 May, is certainly destined to play an immense role. Here it is important to note that while this program relates mostly to the development of national economic ties, this document also has major political significance.

[Shishlin] This is, in fact, the third point to be made about the visit. This visit and its outcome, its results, like the long-term program you mentioned, show that the results of this visit also relate to the future. The long-term program for the development of scientific, technical, and economic ties between the USSR and Poland is a document of major political and national economic significance. This is because in the final analysis everything done by the ruling communist and workers parties is aimed not just at raising the efficiency of public-sector production and bringing about a quantitative buildup in the economic potential of this or that country. Ultimately it is aimed at increasing the rate of growth in the people's well-being, at creating a new quality of life and implementing those enormous creative possibilities, which are inherent both in the socialist system as such and in the development of mutual ties between the socialist countries, of the ties which they have with each other.

[Levin] As has already been announced in the press, Comrade Kim Il-song, leader of the DPRK, is shortly to pay a visit to our country. What can one say about this?

[Shishlin] First, one can of course only welcome the fact that this visit is to take place, even though we have quite intensive ties with the Korean comrades, and exchanges of views and certain consultations take place from time to time at quite a high level. But a summit visit is always an event. However, I repeat, there is a rich field of relations between the Soviet Union and Korea. This particularly applies to economic cooperation.

We have quite intensive relations in the political field. But there are, of course, opportunities for far wider cooperation. We have a treaty on friendship and mutual assistance with the Korean friends. In itself, this treaty simply obliges both sides to work indefatigably to multiply the fruits of Soviet-Korean cooperation.

But one should not forget to mention that the Korean comrades have their own, special problems. You know that they live in a divided country. They advocate the peaceful, democratic unification of Korea, without any interference whatsoever from outside. And the Soviet Union wholly supports these political demands.

I would like to make one other point: Ahead of us there are quite a few other very important meetings, both on a bilateral level and on a multilateral level. These are meetings that will deal with a broad range of problems, from economic questions to the most topical questions of politics. In other words, lively and normal work is in progress on the multiplication of ties between the socialist countries. This lively and normal work leads to growth in the political and economic might of the socialist states and to the strengthening of the socialist countries' influence on international affairs and, therefore, to a smoothing out of international relations and to the improvement of the world political climate.

CEMA PLANNING NEW INTERNATIONAL POWER LINES

PM091334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent V. Vukovich report: "CEMA's New Energy Bridges"]

[Text] Lvov -- After the USSR and Hungary, the next country to operate a major international electricity transmission line with a tension of 750 kilovolts will be Poland. Installation work is in full swing on the route of the new line, which will start from the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station.

Mechanized columns of the Yugzapelektrosetstroy Trust, having completed the foundations on the 283 km of the Soviet section, are putting up the metal pylons. Not the usual four, but five wires will be suspended from the isolators in each phase. This number of wires makes long-distance electricity transmission -- in this case, to the Polish city of Rzeszow -- more economical.

According to the plans, the new line to the Soviet-Polish border is to be ready in the fourth quarter of this year. But the mechanized columns' collectives have pledged to finish the work early -- in September. Their words and deeds do not diverge: 141 km of the line are already ready.

Meanwhile some of the trust's machine operators have been redeployed to the south of the republic. Here the construction of another large-scale energy bridge with a tension of 750 kilovolts is beginning; Romania and Bulgaria will operate it in conjunction with the Soviet Union.

The metal masts for this new transmission line will carry wires from the South Ukraine nuclear power station. The route is now being laid down and the components of precast ferroconcrete for the pylon foundations are being brought in. The very difficult crossing of the Danube has been designed.

The first stage of the Soviet sector is to be ready in December.

CEMA ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE DETAILED

LD072323 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovakia and Mozambique have signed in Maputo a joint plan for promoting health care in Mozambique in 1984 and 1985.

The two countries will exchange medical documents and the plan also deals with personnel training and provides for the treatment of Mozambique citizens in Czechoslovakia. Now a commentary written by our staff member Vladimir Ivanov:

Mozambique's fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries has a good record. It was the socialist countries that helped Mozambique organize the functioning of its government machine and restore the damaged factories and power stations immediately after the independent People's Republic of Mozambique was proclaimed. Gradually in the course of development Mozambique's cooperation with the socialist Council for Mutual Economic Assistance got a solid legal foundation in a complex of treaties, agreements and contracts. So it's only natural that the People's Republic of Mozambique participates in the council's work in the capacity of observer.

Experts of the socialist economic association have come to Mozambique to develop joint plans for coordinating development in several economic branches. A number of joint projects were adopted which are being carried out. Czechoslovakia provides Mozambique with construction equipment and raw materials for the metal industry. The German Democratic Republic sends vehicles, earth-moving equipment, and agricultural machines. The Soviet Union is helping with a number of projects for almost 20 branches of the Mozambique economy, including mining, power industry, transport, and agriculture. Ninety percent of the Soviet exports to Mozambique is made up of industrial equipment, machines, aircraft, and machine tools. Hungary contributes to the development of the processing industries and agriculture in Mozambique.

All the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance train hundreds of skilled personnel for Mozambique and help it to develop its own system of vocational training centres. Further proof that cooperation between Mozambique and the socialist countries has grown considerably is the establishment of bilateral intergovernmental cooperation commissions in the past few years, which are working bodies to ensure coordination and specialization in the ties between Mozambique and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Samora Machel and other Mozambique leaders have repeatedly praised cooperation with the socialist countries, and the government newspaper NOTICIAS recently praised it again, saying that both the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the People's Republic of Mozambique are interested in Mozambique's overcoming its economic backwardness as soon as possible.

TASS ASSAILS REAGAN 'REGRETS' ON OLYMPICS

LD102046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1953 GMT 10 May 84

["Hypocritical 'Regrets'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (TASS) -- Political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

In connection with the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee on Soviet Athletes finding it impossible to participate in the 23d Olympiad in Los Angeles, President Reagan hypocritically expressed his "greatest disappointment" and "regret."

It should be remembered, however, that the expression of all sorts of "regrets" has become a kind of regular [dezhurnyy] trick to which the Reagan administration resorts every time it attempts to decline responsibility for the latest anti-Soviet provocation being prepared with its undercover participation. A vile attack on Soviet diplomats is perpetrated in Washington, and "regret" is expressed by police officials. A bomb explosion takes place in the Aeroflot mission in New York, and "regrets" are sent from the city authorities. An undisguised terrorist action against the USSR mission at the United Nations, and representatives of the State Department do not spare their "regrets."

Meanwhile, if these "regrets" were sincere, what trouble would it be for the high-ranking representatives of the authorities expressing them to halt the latest anti-Soviet crime? After all, the addresses of the terrorists and persons taking part in pogroms are well known, inasmuch as in the conditions of the present unbridled anti-Sovietism which is sweeping the United States, anti-Soviets of all hues do not dream of hiding.

Those who, having received the administration's blessing, have openly stated their intention to use the 23d Olympic Games for their dirty political purposes, those who have set themselves the task of creating "intolerable conditions" for the appearance of Soviet athletes and who have threatened physical reprisals against them, are also not attempting to go into hiding.

It is no coincidence that one of the first responses in the United States to the statement by the USSR National Olympic Committee came from an anti-Soviet group "Coalition to Ban the Soviets," which comprises 165 bandit organizations consisting mostly of former fascist remnants, Banderites, monarchists, and other anti-Soviet rabble.

The ringleader of the group also expressed "regret" that the decision made by the USSR National Olympic Committee foiled the plans of the "Coalition" to stage a series of anti-Soviet gatherings during the games, to distribute hundreds of thousands of anticommunist leaflets, to use the hundreds of centers of intensified provocations against the athletes, from the USSR and other socialist countries, which have been set up throughout Los Angeles.

As transpires from THE LOS ANGELES TIMES report, most of the vile actions of the "Coalition," incompatible with Olympic ideals, were to have been broadcast to half the world by the ABC television network. The same paper admitted that dyed-in-the-wool anti-Soviets penetrated the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee and put their own people into the groups whose tasks were to ensure security at the Olympic facilities.

It seems that all is clear! However, instead of barring the way to these unrestrained terrorists, guaranteeing the safety of all athletes, and creating normal conditions for staging the games, the U.S. Administration has, in fact, taken the pogrom-makers under its protection.

President Reagan followed precisely the same path. His expressed "regret" amounts to a direct attempt to lay the blame for the abnormal situation that has come about around the 23d Olympics at someone else's door and to shield the White House, to attempts to use the Olympic Games for self-seeking purposes, an attempt at the same time at ascribing -- for camouflage purposes -- "politicization of sport" to the Soviet Union.

While delivering his oratory about the fact that "the Olympic Games were started more than 2000 years ago as a means of making peace between Greek city-states," and while recalling that "in those days, if a war was going on in an Olympic year, the war was interrupted for the games to be held," R. Reagan "forgot" about the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Olympics which was declared for purely political reasons. He remained silent, too, naturally, about the fact that from the very start of the preparations for the 1984 Olympics, the U.S. Administration has not concealed its attempts to use the Los Angeles games for political purposes and turn them into a cold war platform and crusade against communism. The Reagan administration has carried over terrorism and anticommunism, elevated to the rank of state policy, into sports as well.

IZVESTIYA SEES U.S. MANIPULATION OF OLYMPICS

PM101600 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Game Around the Games"]

[Text] For many weeks and months, the USSR National Olympic Committee comprehensively and carefully examined the situation regarding the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. It was supposed that the obstacles which had arisen on the path to the games would be eliminated and that the spirit of the Olympics, the spirit of cooperation, creation, and humanism, would prevail.

Against its will, the USSR National Olympic Committee had to deal from the start of preparations for the Los Angeles games with questions and business which have never before faced the Olympics participants at all. It is a case of observing the fundamental provisions and norms of the Olympic Charter by the authorities of the country on whose territory the games are to take place. Having supported Los Angeles' application to hold the next Olympics in that city, the U.S. Government assumed utterly specific commitments: to ensure normal conditions for the participants in the forthcoming games. For all participants, we stress.

The Washington officials' ideological persuasions and prejudices are well known. But it was natural to raise the question of ensuring that these views of theirs should not have an adverse effect on the organization of the games and should not hinder them. It was just as natural to expect that, in order to maintain their traditional nature, the Olympics should not be used for purposes having nothing in common with their principles. That applies to all participants in the games and, understandably, primarily to the authorities of the country acting as host to the athletes.

The present presidential elections campaign in the United States is an internal matter for Americans. Who, in gathering for the games in Los Angeles, would think of exploiting the occasion to interfere in U.S. affairs? There are no such people. But the participants in the games cannot tolerate the fact that their festival of strength, agility, and speed has been placed at the service of goals alien to Olympic principles.

U.S. observers themselves admit that the present U.S. Administration and its head have resolved to surpass their predecessors in their attempts at the electoral indoctrination of the U.S. masses for their own glorification.

If there were any doubts on that score, the circumstances of the U.S. President's recent foreign trip, as the U.S. press itself has extensively written, have graphically shown his desire to turn into the subject of shameless self-advertisement in his election campaign even that which has not and should not have anything to do with it.

This practice would not affect us in the slightest had it not been extended, even more odiously, to the preparations for the Olympics in the United States. The White House would also like to manipulate the Olympics for the specific purposes of electioneering, painted, moreover, in crudely anti-Soviet tones. It is well known how far the White House chief has gone in his obsessive desire to cast aspersions on our own country and the other socialist countries. He has moderated his tone recently. However, on the practical plane his administration's policy has not changed in the slightest. On the contrary. That recent overseas trip by the U.S. President showed how U.S. officials are itching to harm and discredit our country. Disregarding even elementary norms of diplomatic protocol! Even some hardened U.S. journalists were indignant when they witnessed these tricks.

What can be said of this administration's approach to the Olympic Games, which have attracted such attention throughout the world? Here is where the haters of socialism would like to set in motion all their available levers in the United States, especially under the conditions of the election campaign which is now reaching its climax! A special operations headquarters has been created to prepare the "scenario" the White House requires -- a scenario whose details, for understandable reasons, are being kept secret.

But the truth will out. It was obvious long ago. The double-dyed anticommunist groups have received the direct, open blessing of official bodies to organize an unbridled campaign of slander and hostility against our country and the other socialist countries, going as far as threats of reprisals against athletes from these countries, attempts to persuade them to betray their motherland, and other methods belonging to the arsenal of political gangsters.

The USSR National Olympic Committee frequently spoke of the abnormality of this atmosphere in the United States and raised the question of guarantees of our athletes' safety. What was the reaction in the United States from those who should primarily be responsible for safeguarding the Olympic Charter? Ueberroth, the leader of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, asserted that the USSR National Olympic Committee's demands were "unsound," that he "does not intend to go begging to the Russians," and so on and so forth. As though the question of guarantees of safety under the conditions of the campaign unleashed in the United States by thuggish anti-communist organizations were something inappropriate!

Meanwhile, on behalf of one of these groups -- "Ban the Soviets!" -- one (Vosseler) has stated: "The pressure will not let up ---" The group's ringleader, (Balziger), in an interview with the newspaper U.S.A. TODAY, boasted that the group's aims "are meeting with mounting support in Congress, the State Department, and the National Security Council." The London newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES, in a 23 April Los Angeles report, stated that an anti-Soviet emigre organization operating in Los Angeles had gotten its people onto the Olympics Organizing Committee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has added the following fact to this evidence: It turns out that a special group of Russian-speaking people has been formed within the U.S. immigration services, that is at an official level, not to help in holding the games but for totally different purposes.

Many letters which IZVESTIYA's editorial office has been receiving from Soviet people point to the lack of the necessary conditions to enable our athletes to compete in Los Angeles as they did at previous games.

"Our people should not be subjected to various insults and threats," one reader writes. "People do not visit inhospitable hosts," another remarks. "We will not chase after medals at the risk of our athletes' health and honor," yet another reader points out.

The authors of the letters write with concern of the unhealthy political climate prevailing in the United States and of how the Reagan administration is seeking to use the Olympics to make the capital it needs -- which, incidentally, is also pointed out by several press organs in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST recently admitted that certain circles in California are seeking to "impart an anti-Soviet complexion to the Olympics." Senator A. Cranston has stated that the chances of the USSR taking part in the games cannot fail to be influenced by "the lamentable state of Soviet-U.S. relations" -- the direct result, let us say on our own behalf, of the Reagan administration's actions. Speaking on U.S. television 8 May, Under Secretary of State Burt, touching on the Olympics, resorted to anti-Soviet statements, showing again the worth of Washington officials' verbal assurances regarding the forthcoming games' success.

As a result of an all-around analysis of the situation, the USSR National Olympic Committee reached the conclusion that it is impossible for Soviet athletes to take part in the Los Angeles games. To act otherwise would be tantamount to approving the U.S. authorities' anti-Olympic actions.

SRV DECIDES NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC GAMES

LD110601 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 11 TASS -- The SRV National Olympic Committee has issued a statement today saying that Vietnamese athletes will not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The SRV National Olympic Committee, the statement says, issued a statement in the middle of April of this year condemning the sordid designs and actions of the U.S. Administration and demanded that it respect the principles and provisions of the Olympic Charter. But taking advantage of the patronage of the United States authorities, all sorts of reactionary organizations and groups in the United States are continuing active preparations for the launching during the Olympic games of actions aimed against athletes from the socialist countries. The ruling circles of the United States are stubbornly continuing, as before, a crude violation of the fundamental principles of the Olympic Charter, whishing to use the Los Angeles Olympic Games against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Trying to undermine the international Olympic movement, the United States Administration is hatching, in particular, designs to use Vietnamese emigres in the United States to stage anti-Vietnamese demonstrations and carry out acts of terrorism against athletes from the SRV. Under these conditions the National Olympic Committee of Vietnam has decided not to send Vietnamese athletes to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The United States Administration should bear all responsibility for the consequences of its erroneous actions against the Olympic movement.

The SRV National Olympic Committee, the statement stresses, urges the International Olympic Committee, the national Olympic committees of other countries, sports federations, athletes and progressive public of the whole world to carry on the struggle against the designs aimed at undermining the Olympic movement, to work in support of the lofty aims and ideals of that movement.

GDR NOC ISSUES STATEMENT ON NONPARTICIPATION

LD101404 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 10 TASS -- The GDR National Olympic Committee has taken the decision that GDR athletes will not participate in the summer games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles. "This decision was taken to protect the honour, dignity and lives of athletes in view of the fact that normal conditions have not been provided in Los Angeles for participants from the GDR and other socialist countries," a statement of the GDR National Olympic Committee says. The 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo in 1984, the document says, were another confirmation of the importance of sport as a factor bringing nations together. They demonstrated to the world how lofty humanistic ideals can flourish on the foundation of the Olympic Charter.

GDR athletes have been working hard and purposefully for several years to prepare for the Los Angeles games so as to represent their homeland with honour there, the statement says. The constant political intervention of the U.S. Administration in preparations for the games and numerous violations of the Olympic Charter by the organizers created a grave threat to participation of our athletes in competitions on equal and honest terms. The repeated addresses of the GDR NOC to the organizers of the Los Angeles games remained unanswered and that was why that decision was taken.

It is not aimed against either U.S. citizens or athletes, with whom the GDR maintains and is going to maintain diverse contacts in future as well. The GDR National Olympic Committee is preserving the Olympic ideals and developing sport, the statement says.

PARIS ENVOY CALLS OLYMPICS DECISION 'FINAL'

LD091909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (TANJUG) -- Commentaries in the Moscow press today, Wednesday, indicate that the Soviet decision not to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics is irrevocable. Moscow's decision not to send its athletes to the United States is said to be due to the "non-Olympic and non-sporting conditions" created in the host-city of the 1984 Olympic Games.

Soviet Ambassador to France Yuriy Vorontsov today described his country's decision as final. Opening an exhibition of Soviet paintings in the Paris "Grand Palais", Vorontsov, according to official Moscow circles, said that U.S. authorities refused to "guarantee the security of Soviet athletes" against the threats addressed to them.

The Soviet national news agency TASS today explains that the Soviet Union has not taken a decision to boycott the summer Olympics but "not to participate" and that the decision has been effected by a "force majeure", i.e. "impossible conditions created by the hosts in Los Angeles in order to compel the Soviet Union to the step it has taken."

ANTI-SOVIET PLANS IN LOS ANGELES REVEALED

LD102227 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- The public is learning of ever new facts showing that groupings of American "ultras" and gangs of emigrant scum, supported by official Washington, have drawn up and were planning to carry through a broad program of provocations, acts of violence and other hostile actions with regard to athletes from socialist countries.

Thus, representatives of 14 anti-Soviet organizations and all sorts of renegades, who entrenched themselves in the United States, met in mid-April in the Los Angeles fashionable "Hancock Park" hotel. They openly declared that their aim is to make the stay in Los Angeles for Soviet athletes most unacceptable. The attempts of the ultras to turn the Los Angeles Olympics to an unbridled anti-Soviet orgy took an unprecedented character. It was planned to draw more than 10,000 antiSovieteers and fascist flunkeys to participate in anti-Soviet rallies. 50,000 dollars as a minimum is planned to allocate to the heightening of anti-communist hysteria in press publications and for organizing provocative gatherings and manifestations. Considerable sums of money were planned to be allocated for actions to persecute Soviet athletes, including their kidnapping. Hundreds of flats were being prepared in the whole Los Angeles which were used as a base for hostile actions against Soviet citizens.

U.S. FIGURES, SOVIET SPORTS OFFICIALS ON STAND

U.S. Peace Council Director

LD110007 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- Michael Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, has expressed himself in support of the stand of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR which made a decision not to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. A malicious anti-Soviet campaign launched by the United States, threats by extremist groupings against guests of the Olympic Games, as well as the actions by the U.S. State Department which refused, among other things, an entry visa to a representative of the Soviet National Olympic Committee, demonstrate conclusively that the U.S. Administration endeavoured to poison the atmosphere of competitions prior to the opening of the Olympic Games, Michael Myerson said in an interview to a TASS correspondent. It is but natural that under such circumstances the participation of Soviet athletes in the Olympic Games became impossible. I have no doubts that anti-Soviet groupings in Los Angeles operate with the knowledge and connivance of the U.S. authorities, to which the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee pointed out straightforwardly, Michael Myerson emphasized. He said he certainly regretted that Soviet athletes would not participate in the Olympic Games, but he considered that the decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee was right.

F. Oak, one of the leaders of the Christian Peace Conference organization, has described the Soviet Olympic Committee's decision as a forced measure caused by the bellicose anti-Sovietism of the U.S. Administration. Instead of displaying genuine hospitality in the spirit of the Olympic traditions and creating normal conditions for the holding of the games, the U.S. authorities sought to use the upcoming Olympic Games in the anti-Soviet aims, F. Oak stressed in an interview to a TASS correspondent. With the obvious connivance of the U.S. authorities, all sort of extremist groupings have launched a feverish activity, openly threatening to persecute Soviet athletes. It is abundantly obvious that in the conditions of the anti-Soviet hysteria which is being busily worked up by the U.S. Administration and in view of its actual refusal to ensure the security of Soviet competitors, their arrival in the United States is impossible, F. Oak stressed.

U.S. Amity Group Head

LD110858 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiyev reports: An intensive campaign to prevent the Soviet Union's participation in the summer Olympics, or, at least, to thwart the performance of Soviet athletes in the Olympics has long been conducted in the United States with the connivance of the official authorities, said Alan Thomson, director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Commenting on the decision of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR on non-participation of Soviet sportsmen in the summer games of the 23rd Olympics, he stressed in an interview to the TASS correspondent that this activity of the U.S. authorities contradicts the Olympic Charter under whose provisions the country organising the Olympics must guarantee security of participating sportsmen. After numerous serious statements in which the Soviet side expressed its concern over the persisting problems in the ensurance of the security of sportsmen, after it became clear that the Reagan administration's attitude to the Olympics, particularly to the Soviet participation in it, has not been altered in any way, the USSR National Olympic Committee had to adopt the decision on non-participation of Soviet athletes in the summer games, the American public figure said.

USSR Track Coach

LD101308 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- The Soviet public, sporting organisations and the National Olympic Committee of the USSR have stated more than once about the alarming situation that has arisen in Los Angeles in connection with preparations for the Olympic Games. But this criticism of the organizing committee and the U.S. Administration was left unheeded by those concerned with the organization of Olympic competitions and, above all, with ensuring the security of contestants and creating normal conditions for competitions so that sportsmen could show their best results. This was said in a TASS interview by Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, formerly one of the world's strongest long-jumpers and now the coach of the USSR track-and-field team.

As a sportsman who took part in five Olympiads, I know well the role and place of the Olympic Movement in the present-day world. This movement has become a powerful social and public factor, a progressive force capable of bringing together peoples on the grounds of friendship and peace. Therefore, I think, one cannot watch indifferently the attempts being made to undermine this movement and to use it for commercial and political aims. Despite our critical remarks, he went on, the IOC and its president have adopted the position of persuaders who have no influence on the course of events. And this at a time when the situation that has arisen on the eve of the games in Los Angeles worries many national Olympic committees and hundreds and thousands of sportsmen in different countries, people who want to believe that sensible and well-considered decisions will prevail.

But neither the Reagan administration nor the LAOOC [Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee], or the IOC take such decisions, the coach said. So under these conditions we are compelled to stay away from the games although it was not a simple decision to make. The Soviet sportsmen had been training hard for the games in the course of four years in an earnest desire to participate in them and to demonstrate the achievements of Soviet sport. This decision, however, does not bring sporting activities in our country to an end, Ter-Ovanesyan said in conclusion. Keen sports competitions continue in our country and we have sufficient opportunities for making a fitting contribution to the further development of the Olympic Movement. As to the games in Los Angeles the responsibility for the present situation should be borne by those who chose to ignore the opinion of the progressive forces in world sport.

Soccer Coach on Decision

LD101429 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- In the conditions which are being created at the Olympiad through the fault of the U.S. Administration, it is impossible for Soviet sportsmen to participate in it. This is the opinion of Eduard Malafeyev, senior coach of the USSR Olympic soccer team.

After it has become known that our team will perform in the same subgroup with the U.S. soccer players, the clique of anti-Sovietists from the notorious "Ban the Soviets" coalition launched a fierce campaign in the press against "Russian footballers", he went on to say. All forms of slander and blackmail were resorted to, and means were urgently mobilised to hire hoodlums to interfere with matches in which the Soviet team would participate, and various forms of a "psychological attack" on our Olymians were being prepared. One can imagine what outrage the holding of matches involving the USSR team would have developed into on the same "Olympic territory" which, according to the Olympic Charter, should be off limits to all political-provocation mongers.

This is but only one example of the campaign planned and contemplated by U.S. reactionary circles to block Soviet sportsmen's participation in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. In such conditions there can be no question of true sportsmanship. The Olympic ideals are being discredited, and a threat to the life and health of sportsmen is being created. This should not be allowed, Malafeyev said. But we have been, are and shall remain Olympians true to the ideals of Olympic friendship, peace and cooperation. We shall continue to uphold the unity of the Olympic ranks.

SOCIALIST, INDIAN MEDIA SUPPORT NOC DECISION

Cuban News Agency

LD101302 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Havana May 10 TASS -- The Cuban National News Agency (AIN) has come out in support of the statement by the National Olympic Committee of the USSR on the impossibility of Soviet sportsmen's participation in the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles.

Representatives of the USSR, AIN points out, have repeatedly drawn the attention of the U.S. authorities to the unbridled anticommunist hysteria and various kinds of chauvinist manoeuvres undertaken by U.S. reactionary circles of late in connection with the Olympiad. However, the U.S. authorities continued flagrantly to interfere in the affairs which are the exclusive competence of the Olympics organizing committee and try to use the games for their election and political purposes.

The U.S. Administration cannot guarantee the security of Soviet sportsmen if it simultaneously presses for the unity of all anti-Sovietists and urges them on to provocations and if U.S. television has been in every way propagandising the rabble's attacks recently. [sentence as received] It is perfectly clear that in such conditions Soviet sportsmen's participation in the Olympics is absolutely impossible, the AIN commentary says.

RUDE PRAVO Backs Stand

LD110712 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Prague April 11 TASS -- The decision by the USSR National Olympic Committee not to send Soviet athletes to the Los Angeles Olympics is neither retaliation nor boycott, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes today. The Soviet NOC had to adopt this decision because the American authorities had once again politicised sport and turned the Olympics into unseemly merchandise.

The commentary notes that the hostile chauvinistic atmosphere, discrimination against athletes and sports figures and journalists from socialist countries in Los Angeles were an integral part of President Reagan's anti-socialist crusade.

No wonder that the "Ban the Soviets" coalition was founded in Los Angeles in this atmosphere, with tacit consent from the government and police authorities; that emigrant and anti-communist groupings stepped up their activity in collaboration with the Central Intelligence Agency; and anti-Soviet demonstrations were prepared and agents trained to exert pressure on athletes from socialist countries. This explains why national Olympic committees of several socialist countries decided against sending their sportsmen to Los Angeles in connection with an extremely hostile atmosphere in the United States. RUDE PRAVO stresses that the Olympic ideals of peace and friendship between peoples were trampled upon in Los Angeles.

Indian Papers on Withdrawal

LD101739 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 10 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the USSR took an important decision when it had no other possibility, the NATIONAL HERALD, which is close to the Indian governmental circles, stresses in its comments on the statement of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR that it is impossible for Soviet athletes to participate in the Los Angeles games. The United States has refused to lend the ear to the criticism of the Soviet NOC, which was supported by the International Olympic Committee, and tried to get away with empty promises, the newspaper says. They violated the Olympic Charter by encouraging anti-Soviet organisations and groupings. Reagan personally and the U.S. Government were involved in support for the anti-Soviet hysteria around the games. The USSR did not want to stay away from the games, the NATIONAL HERALD says. It has done a good deal for the preparations of the games. The United States, however, viewed that desire of the Soviet Union as a guarantee that Soviet athletes would come and refused to lend an ear to Soviet statements. For instance, they refused a visa to a Soviet Olympic attache. There have even emerged the fears that the United States, contrary to the Olympic rules, will insist that all the Soviet representatives in Los Angeles obtain visas.

The USSR took the decision that it was impossible for its athletes to participate in the Los Angeles games after it was left no other choice, another Indian newspaper, the HINDUSTAN TIMES, says. "It was becoming ever more obvious that the United States intended to use the games to slander the Soviet Union and that it was going to stage a pre-planned anti-Soviet campaign. Arch reactionary anti-Soviet groupings, the press and other mass media were encouraged to say that Soviet athletes were not welcome in Los Angeles. Way back during the Moscow games the United States politicised sport. The Reagan administration has not missed a single opportunity to start political propaganda. Its policy aimed at aggravating international tension and whipping up the "cold war" is bound to contribute towards setting different states at loggerheads. This year for the U.S. President is an election year, and he is trying to create for himself the image of a rider on a White Horse, his hand on his gun holster, the HINDUSTAN TIMES says. However, international detente is not promoted in this way.

The absence of Soviet athletes will undoubtedly have an effect on the standards of the games as the Soviet Union is number one in many sports. The Los Angeles Olympics will become a sorry event if the USSR is followed by other socialist countries.

HAGUE COURT ORDERS U.S. TO STOP NICARAGUAN MINING

LD102300 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The Hague May 10 TASS -- The International Court of Justice of the United Nations Organization in The Hague has unanimously bound the United States immediately to stop, and in the future refrain from, any activities preventing, blocking or endangering access to Nicaraguan ports or exit from them, in particular, to cease mining them.

The court's decision came in an interim judgement announced today on measures to be adopted immediately pending the final ruling on the case brought by Nicaragua against the United States over continuing acts of sabotage, subversion and direct aggression committed by counter-revolutionary bandits with the active support of the United States.

The court also decided that the right to sovereignty and political independence of Nicaragua should not in any way be endangered by any military or paramilitary activities prohibited by the principles of international law, which bind states to refrain from the use of force or the threat of using it against the territorial integrity and independence of any state.

This decision was passed by 14 votes to one. The one vote against was cast by the American judge who has in effect demonstrated his bias and followed in the wake of the hostile and slanderous broadsides against Nicaragua made by the American representative at the previous court sessions,

U.S. Withholds Comment

LD110922 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Washington May 11 TASS -- The Department of State will withhold comment on the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said at a meeting with journalists here on Thursday. He cited as a pretext for this decision the non-availability of the complete text of the court decision.

The U.N. International Court of Justice in The Hague unanimously ruled that the United States should cease immediately and refrain in future from any actions obstructing, blocking or jeopardizing entry to or exit from Nicaraguan ports, in particular, stop laying mines. The court decision was written into a ruling announced in The Hague on Thursday on measures which should be taken immediately until the final decision on the case brought by Nicaragua against the United States because of the incessant act of subversion, paramilitary operations and direct aggression perpetrated by the counterrevolutionary gangs with U.S. active support.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER STUKALIN IN UNESCO

LD060843 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union sees UNESCO as a major and effective forum for international cooperation in the interests of developing the entire world civilization, preserving and consolidating world peace and strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among all the world's nations, Viktor Stukalin, chairman of the Soviet Union's UNESCO commission and deputy foreign minister of the USSR, told the newspaper IZVESTIYA. This is why, he said, the Soviet Union vigorously supports UNESCO's activities and stands for it to continue actively contributing to the cause of peace and progress in the name of a brighter future for all mankind.

In connection with the 30th anniversary since USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia joined UNESCO Stukalin stressed that since its first days in UNESCO the Soviet Union "has adhered to a policy of active and constructive participation in the work done by this organization. Invariably favouring deeper and broader international cooperation, better mutual understanding among nations and stronger detente and world peace, the USSR has initiated many of UNESCO's important undertakings and accomplishments in the field of education, science, culture and communication."

Speaking about UNESCO's activities, Stukalin pointed out that one of its most important achievements is that it has become actively involved, in its province, in international cooperation aiming to solve the most pressing problems of the times that worry all mankind, that it has begun vigorously working to achieve the goals set in its charter. It is also important that all UNESCO's practical activities are now based on all-round analysis of global problems and on the organization's accumulated experience and real possibilities in the quest for solutions to them. UNESCO has won high international prestige by its contribution to mankind's struggle to stop the arms race, prevent nuclear catastrophe, improve mutual understanding among states and develop peaceful cooperation between countries with different social and political systems. UNESCO is multiplying its efforts also in combatting such anachronisms as the survival of colonialism, manifestations of racism and apartheid and developing countries' backwardness inherited from the age of colonial rule in Asia, Africa and Latin America. UNESCO's active stance and practical work in these fields are another reason why its authority and prestige on the international scene have grown immeasurably.

The chairman of the USSR's UNESCO commission then said that there are favourable prospects for UNESCO's activities. It should continue showing concern for the nation's social and cultural development, stronger peace and broader, fruitful and mutually beneficial international cooperation in the areas it covers. In its work UNESCO is guided by a plan for 1984-89 which represents a reasonable balance between the interests of its members. Commenting on the U.S. Administration's decision to quit UNESCO from December 31, 1984, Stukalin said that the essence of the move is obvious. "It is another manifestation of the policy of blackmail and diktat against those who reject Washington's course. Such actions cannot be seen as anything but subversion of the principle of UNESCO's universality and another attack on the system of U.N. agencies and on generally accepted norms of equitable international cooperation. This intended step of the U.S. Administration has drawn sharp criticisms from both the international and the American scientific and cultural communities".

UNESCO JOURNALISTS' SEMINAR HELD ON CSCE

PM091421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Paklin dispatch: "For Detente and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Riva -- A regional seminar has begun work on the theme "The Mass Media's Contribution to International Mutual Understanding" in this small, green town located on the shore of Lake Garda. The seminar is being held by the Italian journalists union under the auspices of UNESCO. Journalists and experts from a number of European socialist and capitalist states who participated in the CSCE and the all-European meeting in Madrid are taking part in the seminar's work. In their speeches the seminar participants are pointing out the pressing need to increase the number of publications promoting the establishment of a climate of mutual trust on the European Continent. Particular attention is being drawn to the need to ensure that information is truthful in character and serves the aims of peace and progress.

Soviet representatives have been telling the seminar participants about how the relevant provisions of the All-European Conference Final Act and the final document of the Madrid meeting are being implemented in our country.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION URGES 'REVISION' OF UNCTAD

LD100916 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: American reaction continues working up a vicious slander and blackmail campaign against the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

Now the target of attack is the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Her Heritage Foundation, one of the ultraconservative "brain centres" whose opinion is heeded by the administration, has called for a "revision" of the question of U.S. participation in UNCTAD. This provocative call is made in a "study" of UNCTAD activities published by the Heritage Foundation. The author of this slander opus, a certain Professor Michalak, recalls with obvious irritation that the United States, as a rule, finds itself in isolation at UNCTAD when questions of international economic relations are voted upon there. He especially resents the policy of socialist and developing countries aimed at establishing a new economic order in the world, an order under which the neocolonialist policy of the USA and other Western powers would be ended. Michalak also expresses concern over the fact that the overwhelming majority of UNCTAD member countries are taking steps to tighten control over the activities of transnational corporations.

WEST USING INTEREST RATES TO LIMIT DEVELOPMENT

LD082149 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

There are practically no hopes that the meeting of representatives of bank circles of 20 industrial capitalist and developing countries, which is currently held in New York, will resolve the foreign debt problem now faced by the newly-free states. This doesn't come as a surprise. Western powers, who have a stake in preserving conditions for plundering the newly-free states financially, impede in every possible way the revision of the system of international economic relations, which benefits them.

The scope of the neocolonialist exploitation is illustrated by the fact that developing states' indebtedness to Western powers has nowadays reached an astronomical figure -- over 700,000 million dollars. Experiencing an acute shortage of funds for solving complex socio-economic problems, developing countries have to approach international and private, primarily American, banks for loans and credits. The debts are growing, however, entailing an impoverishment of emergent states. Such is the logic of the mechanism of the capitalist financial system which is in operation now and within the framework of which such levers as interest rates and protectionism in international trade are being intensively used.

Manipulations with interest rates bring huge profits to Western financial tycoons. This is not mere theorizing. In March 1984, for instance, U.S. banks lifted their basic interest rate from 11 to 11.5 per cent, pushing it up in April to 12 per cent. How did this policy turn out for the young states? According to Jacques de Larosiere de Champfeu, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, the lifting of interest rates by one per cent only entails an increase of the developing countries' foreign debt by four billion dollars.

The growing protectionism of the West in its trade with the developing countries produces the same deplorable results for the latter. Striving to protect their own firms from the competitive commodities of Asian, African and Latin American countries (textiles, goods made of leather and wood, footwear, head gear, etc.), Western states are intensifying discriminatory curbs on trade with the newly-free countries. According to UNCTAD estimates, the bolstering of protectionist tendencies in the world market has entailed annual losses for the developing countries valued at approximately three billion dollars. In these conditions, the progressive development of the economy of young states can be ensured and the problem of their foreign debt can be resolved only provided the international economic relations are restructured on a just footing and the system of financial exploitation on the part of imperialist powers is abolished. In this striving they are invariably backed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

HOUSE APPROVAL OF C. AMERICA FUNDS NOTED

LD110926 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has approved appropriations running into $120 million for emergency military aid to El Salvador, Honduras, and a number of other countries in Central America.

Before the voting much pressure was put on the Congressmen. President Reagan, in a televised address to the nation earlier, tried to justify United States interference in Central America and resorted to all sorts of fabrications about a threat from the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua.

REAGAN'S TELEVISED ADDRESS ON C. AMERICA HIT

Shameless Lie

LD101456 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States made a televised speech devoted to the policy of the United States in respect of Central America. A shameless lie from beginning to end -- this is how one can characterise his speech that is yet another exercise in demagogy, slander, whipping up of anti-communism, chauvinism and hatred for other countries and peoples, in preaching openly state terrorism and war. In effect Reagan called military interference and aggression in Central America with the aim of suppressing the revolutionary and national-liberation movement, that has spread throughout that region, a "legal right and moral duty" of the United States.

In an attempt to justify his imperial course in Central America the head of the Washington administration scared Americans with the notorious "communist threat". In a display of the political primitivism and narrow-mindedness of the present administration's thinking Reagan tried to squeeze the complex processes taking place in Central America into the procrustean bed of the ossified dogma of anti-communism, portraying them as being solely resultant of "intrigues by Moscow" and "foreign interference". Reagan did not cite a single fact to back up his groundless charges. And it could not have been otherwise because his contentions are deliberate, crude and malicious lies totally unrelated to reality. As it was noted in this connection by the leaders of the Council of Hemispheric Affairs, a public organisation, "one of the most scandalous features" of the present administration is exactly that it has never furnished any facts corroborating "theses" of this type.

Revolutionary Nicaragua evokes Reagan's particular hatred and he directed his crudest attacks against it. To this day United States imperialism cannot forgive Nicaraguans for taking the destiny of their country into their own hands and commencing the building of a new life, accomplishing ever bigger successes in this. Already now the revolution has given the people of that country free medical services and a system of education. Washington's aim is to deprive it of its gains which serve as an example for other Central American peoples, to seat the surviving Somocistas on its back and restore the former colonial regime in the country.

Reagan advertised in every way his policy in respect of Central America and contended that the United States supposedly "does not start wars" and "will never be the aggressor", as though there has never been the barbarous armed aggression against the tiny non-aligned island state of Grenada, as though it was not the CIA that mined peaceful ports in Nicaragua, as though it is not American troops that are swarming in Honduras hastily turning it into a springboard for armed aggression against independent states of the region.

It is not by chance that according to the latest public opinion polls three Americans out of every four reject Reagan's militaristic course in Central America because in their opinion it leads the country into the quagmire of a new war like the one in Vietnam.

It followed from Reagan's speech that he needs this propaganda exercise to force Congress drastically to increase allocations both for military assistance to pro-American regimes in Central American and for expanding United States military interference in that region. As reported by the press, the White House intends to earmark about 8 billion dollars for these purposes over a period of five years. THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the President had most unambiguously formulated the call to support what was once termed "clandestine" aid to the rebels pressing for the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government.

Since the times of Hitler's Reich no government has interfered so persistently, utilising all means at its disposal, including armed forces, so openly and brazenly into the internal affairs of sovereign states, has not pressed for the overthrow of lawful governments as the Reagan administration.

Reagan's speech evoked widespread condemnation in the United States. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, qualified it as a "call to arms". He stressed that by his remarks Reagan had dispelled hopes for a termination of the clandestine war against Nicaragua, the mining of its ports.

The United States is on the way to a new military venture abroad and a new Vietnam, it is noted in an open letter to Americans from Congressman Ronald Dellums, that was circulated here. He urged the United States public to take the most urgent measures to prevent a large-scale U.S. military intervention in Central America.

A similar call to Americans was made by the Committee in Solidarity with the people of El Salvador. The Reagan administration, it is stressed in a statement issued by this public organisation, is rapidly expanding United States interference in Central America. More than 34,000 United States servicemen are now engaged in various "exercises" in that region and around it, the construction of new American military bases in Honduras is fully underway while American military advisers are sharing their "Vietnamese experience" of fighting partisans with punitive troops of dictatorial regimes. Suffice it to recall the recent invasion of Grenada by American troops, the statement says, to understand that the threat of a United States military intervention in Central America is a genuine one. It is the duty of Americans to prevent a new dirty war abroad into which President Reagan is dragging them, the statement stresses.

In an attempt to manipulate public opinion in the United States Reagan resorted to deliberate cynical lies and brazen demagogy in his television speech, a press conference in San Francisco was told by Michela Terrazino, coordinator of the Vote for Peace in 1984 campaign. Pressing for an approval of his interventionist policy he fans up fear and hatred. The American people must stop this sinister development of events and at the coming presidential elections vote for a drastic change in the present foreign policy of the United States, she stressed.

A representative of the Municipal Council of Alameda County G. George called Reagan the "commander-in-chief of punitive forces in Central America" and demanded an immediate end to United States interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of foreign countries as well as the switching of the resources that are now being gobbled up by Washington's huge military budget to the solution of the most pressing social problems that affect many Americans.

Attack on USSR, Cuba

LD102216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 10 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] There is no choice except victory. These words are attributed to former commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East, General MacArthur. The words took wings: no choice except victory, said President Reagan recently, imitating the notable general. But MacArthur was talking about victory over militarist Japan during World War II while the current President has in mind Grenada, Nicaragua, and the national liberation movement of the peoples of Central America. Thus has American policy degraded in the past 40 years.

Yesterday evening Reagan came out with a special and widely publicized televised address to the country, devoted to Central American problems. The televised address amounted to the fact that the United States considers it its legal right and moral obligation to carry out terrorist operations in Central America directed at suppressing the national liberation movements and supporting the rotten reactionary regimes in the region.

The President was not shy of making crude and slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua, accusing them of some sort of mythical expansionist intentions. Of course, Reagan did not quote a single fact supporting these groundless accusations; such facts simply do not exist.

So what was the sense of the televised presidential address? The U.S. press is unravelling the sense with no difficulty. First, as they write, the President was trying in all sorts of ways to justify his adventurist course in Central America, which is rejected by the overwhelming majority of Americans. Second, Reagan wanted his address to influence the U.S. Congress in order to get it to agree to a new increase in military aid to the military-fascist regime of El Salvador and to terrorist gangs of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

Meanwhile, many reports from the region show the further whipping up of tension in Central America. It is reported in particular that countries like Honduras, north of Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, south of that country, have by now virtually completely lost their sovereignty and are being maintained on money from the American CIA.

Napoleon Formula

LD110849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 May 84

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has made a nationwide television and radio appeal on the subject of his policy in Central America. This is commented on by Vitaliy Sobolev:

Napoleon Bonaparte often used to say that three things are necessary for a successful war -- money, money, and more money. Napoleon Duarte, a political figure on a different scale, in modern El Salvador, has become dear to the hearts of American leaders for the same military and financial reasons. The White House calculates that in having made this figure for interference in Central America from the club of millionaires, as the U.S. Senate is called. On the whole, all of the enthusiasm [pafos] in President Reagan's latest speech boiled down approximately to the following assertions: Give me several hundreds of millions of dollars more and I will introduce order into Central America.

The President repeated his well-known theses on the strategic importance of that region to the United States and the fact that it is being subjected to a communist threat. The demand for dollars was also far from new. A certain novelty is presented merely by the active part played by the figure of the Salvadoran Napoleon. American diplomacy and the special services expended considerable resources in order to provide full counting of votes, received congratulations from Washington and an invitation to visit the American capital, to which place, according to the PRENSA LATINA agency, he sets off tomorrow. The administration wants to show him in person to the legislators, to convince them that this puppet is a product of Western democracy from head to toe, and as a result will agree to risk another $200 million.

As we see, Washington can in no way sell its Central American policy, even to the closest like-minded people in Congress. What is it that embarrasses them? At least the fact that a significant part of any additional weapons, equipment, and ammunition sent to El Salvador may fall into the hands of the patriots. Western correspondents report in detail how this happens.

In a word, there is discord among ruling U.S. circles over policy in Central America. THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER writes about President Reagan's deep disillusionment over the Pentagon and its capability of waging a successful war against the partisans. And officers in the Pentagon, the newspaper continues, do not trust Reagan and other highly-placed political leaders. There is no point in going into these squabbles, but the very fact that there are these disagreements is noteworthy, and the fact also that the U.S. Government is grabbing at such a wretched piece of support as Duarte. It follows from these facts that President Reagan's promises to introduce into Central America an order suiting him, are groundless, even if he is given more money. When a war of liberation is concerned, Napoleon Bonaparte's formula of money guaranteeing success does not fit.

BIRYUKOV: CIA DECEIVED CONGRESS OVER MINING

PM091406 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 May 84 p 3

[Vadim Biryukov article under the rubic "With the Point of the Pen": "High-Ranking Liars"]

[Text] CIA Director William Casey has told a UPI correspondent that he allegedly kept the U.S. legislators regularly informed about the "special operations" in Central America, including the mining of the waters of Nicaraguan ports. Casey was justifying himself like a schoolboy in front of a strict teacher. G. Lauder, official spokesman of the U.S. espionage department, has appeared in virtually the same role. Echoing his boss, he said at a press conference in Washington that the CIA leaders allegedly informed the various committees and subcommittees of the U.S. Congress about this kind of operation in the international arena 30 times in the period between December 1981 and the present. He probably wanted to say something more convincing, but this was difficult, because recent facts attest the reverse.

But let us return to the attempts by Casey and Lauder to justify the U.S. President's arbitrariness. If we are to believe the CIA leadership, it deceived nobody but supposedly reported regularly on the "work" carried out by the department. But in that case, how can we explain the anger of the superhawk Republican Senator Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, whom nobody suspects of a lack of sympathy for the Reagan administration's militarist course, and the anger of Democratic Senator D. Moynihan, vice chairman of the committee? They were incensed by the blatant deception. They virtually learned of the mining of the waters of Nicaraguan ports from the papers, and certainly not from Casey. Moynihan even threatened to resign in protest.

It is perfectly possible that the CIA did indeed inform the legislators of their special operations. This is particularly required by the U.S. President's special directives on intelligence. But the question is, what precisely were they informed of? By all accounts, not of the mining of the waters of Nicaraguan ports. Circuitous maneuvers were necessary for the White House to try -- albeit only a little -- to conceal its dangerous militarist plans vis-a-vis Central America from the American public.

W. Casey's attempts to somehow vindicate the U.S. President, who is allegedly "acting in a spirit of 'respect for Congress'" (though in reality he is concealing important information from the congressmen) can delude nobody. The bandit attacks by the remnants of the Somoza cutthroats on peaceful towns and villages in revolutionary Nicaragua, the CIA's active participation in secret operations like the mining of the ports of a sovereign state, and the escalation of the undeclared war in the region -- the responsibility for all these dangerous operations is borne by the White House, with its President at its head.

The crude display put on by the CIA leaders has not helped. Demands are growing in the U.S. Congress for the resignation of Casey, who concealed for several months from Capitol Hill the actions of the CIA agents in mining Nicaraguan ports.

It is difficult to say whether Reagan will be able to defend his favorite No 1 U.S. spy this time. One thing is clear: While the leading posts in the White House are occupied by people whom it costs nothing to deceive not just the public but even their country's legislative body, the cause of peace is endangered.

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES PENTAGON FUNDS

LD101637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Under pressure from the administration, the Armed Services Committee at the U.S. Congress House of Representatives has voted for allocating to the Pentagon new and major funds for the implementation of military construction programs. In the 1985 fiscal year $10.5 billion is to be set aside for the construction of new military bases, air bases, nuclear and conventional arms stores both in the United States and outside it.

In particular, about $114 million are to be spent on implementing plans linked with testing and deploying intercontinental ballistic MX first-strike missiles.

At the same time, the results of the vote reflected certain anxiety on the part of the members of Congress at the course taken by the White House toward sharply increasing the U.S. military presence abroad. The commission refused to approve the funds requested by the administration for the construction of certain military installations in West Europe, Latin America, and the Near East.

U.S. FREEZE BILLS SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION

PM091018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitality Gan "Commentator's Column": "Reflecting the Aspirations of Millions"]

[Text] The U.S. public is stepping up its demonstrations against the irresponsible policy of the country's ruling circles, which is ultimately aimed at preparations for a nuclear war.

A few days ago a group of eminent U.S. politicians and public figures announced the start of a new campaign for resolute measures to curb the nuclear arms race. A bill cosponsored by more than 60 Democrats and Republicans has been submitted for discussion by the U.S. House of Representatives within the framework of this nationwide movement. A little later a group of senators submitted a similar bill for discussion by the upper chamber of Congress.

Both documents call on the U.S. President to conclude an agreement with the USSR on a mutual and verifiable freeze on the development, testing, and deployment of new ballistic nuclear missiles and of space-based and antisatellite weapons. If the administration rejects the demands for a freeze, it is proposed that the supreme U.S. legislative organ should stop the appropriation of funds for these weapons systems.

The legislator's initiative has not emerged from nowhere. It reflects the aspirations of the broadest strata of the U.S. public, 60 percent of whom according to a recent poll, demand that a barrier be placed across the road of the nuclear "race to oblivion." Nor is it surprising that dozens of U.S. antiwar organizations have approved the submitted bills and are announcing their intention to lobby for their adoption.

It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that a considerable boost is given to the U.S. antiwar movement by the consistent and principled policy of the USSR, which, together with the other socialist community countries, is striving for the implementation of specific and effective measures to prevent the threat of a nuclear war. Many Americans give due credit to the Soviet proposals that all nuclear powers renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, that nuclear arms be frozen, and that the militarization of space be prevented.

A diametrically opposite approach is displayed by official Washington, whose position could, perhaps, be described by the British proverb: "A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds." Avoiding the long-needed practical quest for an agreement on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, the incumbent U.S. Administration is merely dilating on its "devotion to peace."

The bills on a freeze, like all the other actions by the opponents of the militarist orgies on the banks of the Potomac, are convincing evidence that increasingly broad strata of the U.S. population are taking an active stance against the White House's course of confrontation and preparation for nuclear war.

USSR-U.S. VOLLEYBALL MATCH HELD IN KHARKOV

LD101838 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Kharkov May 10 TASS -- The USSR national volleyball team played today a second friendly game against the United States team and revenged themselves for yesterday's defeat, beating the guests 3-0 (15-10, 15-11, 15-10).

HU YAOBANG-SIHANOUK MEETING IN PYONGYANG CITED

PM101018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May -- According to reports in the DPRK press, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who is currently on a visit here, has met with N. Sihanouk, one of the ringleaders of the Khmer reaction and the so-called "president of Democratic Kampuchea."

COOPERATION WEINBERGER GOAL IN S. KOREA, JAPAN

Agreements Reached in S. Korea

LD101128 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 10 TASS -- KYODO TSUSHIN reports from Seoul that the 16th U.S.-South Korean meeting on security has opened there. The U.S. delegation is headed by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who held talks with the minister of foreign affairs of South Korea and other members of the cabinet of the Seoul regime. The sides discussed during the talks questions connected with military cooperation, the development of South Korea's military industry and the expansion of the export to third countries of the armaments manufactured in South Korea by U.S. licenses. They also reached agreement on increasing the reserves of the U.S. military hardware, ammunition and equipment on the territory of South Korea and on organizing a joint military communication system.

Paris May 10 TASS -- Caspar Weinberger has started talks in Seoul with the defense minister of the puppet Seoul regime Yun Song-min. Opening the talks, the South Korean side urged to step up arms deliveries to that country. Caspar Weinberger assured U.S. allies that the U.S. was ready to examine questions connected with the military relationship with South Korea, FRANCE PRESSE reports.

During the current trip of the U.S. defense secretary, the Seoul administration asked to increase U.S. military loans granted by the U.S. for purchasing additional consignments of American weapons. According to preliminary estimates, this year's loan to Seoul will total about 230 million dollars.

Japan Rearmament Boost Sought

LD110811 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (TASS) -- Political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

Having concluded the annual 2-day consultations in Seoul on questions of "security", U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has flown off to Tokyo, where he is due to hold talks with his Japanese opposite number. Both the consultations in Seoul and the talks in Tokyo were initiated and are being conducted by Washington in the framework of generally intensified U.S. military-political activity in the Asia and Pacific Ocean region. The aim is to ensure military superiority for the United States and the possibility of a massive use of armed force in any point of the region where, in Washington's view, a "threat" to its so-called "vital interests" will arise.

In Seoul, the Pentagon boss discussed the situation on the Korean peninsula and questions of military cooperation with his partners. Although Washington, which recently has played at "peaceability", will from time to time express the need for talks to normalize the Korean peninsula situation, Weinberger had no need to play this game. The Pentagon boss focused his attention on the military efforts of the United States and South Korea, which not only will not lead to the situation's normalization but on the contrary, will whip up tension in the region.

Weinberger assured the Seoul dictator that the administration would spare neither arms nor financial injections to continue supporting Seoul's militarist preparations. Having admitted that Washington has recently moved large consignments of tanks, combat helicopters, and other military hardware to "correct the balance of forces," he let it be understood that the United States would continue to increase the strategic reserves of U.S. arms in southern Korea. Also discussed in Seoul were South Korea's increased exports to third countries of weapons being produced under U.S. licenses although Seoul is already one of the main arms suppliers in Asia.

In Tokyo, the Pentagon boss intends to "squeeze the last drop" out of his partners, demanding a rapid increase in their capabilities to defend sea borders 1,000 miles from Japanese shores. "Dissatisfaction" is regularly expressed in Washington with the rate and scale of Japan's rearmament and its sharing of "responsibility" with the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. There is special insistence that Japan should ensure that its naval and air forces reach a level that would enable it to give effective support to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Weinberger's interlocutors were able to prepare for the visit of this latest of Washington's emissaries to arrive within a few days. They intend to propose a program to build up the Armed Forces for the 1986-1990 period, approved by the government, which centers on strengthening the Japanese air force and navy. Implementation of this program will automatically lead to a sharp increase in Japan's military spending. This is precisely what Washington is demanding from Tokyo.

Weinberger left Seoul by plane after attending the joint U.S.-South Korean maneuvers organized for him. He is arriving in Tokyo at a time when the Rapid Deployment Force, transferred here from the Hawaiian Islands, has just held maneuvers involving "an urgent transfer into a conflict zone" at the foot of Mount Fuji, which is sacred to the Japanese. These maneuvers, like the efforts the U.S. Command made in the last few days to gain the right to stockpile heavy armaments for these interventionist forces in Japan, create a fitting accompaniment for the Pentagon chief's talks. As far as the Japanese public is concerned, judging from antiwar demonstrations attended by many people, this accompaniment clearly is not to its liking. Neither sabre-rattling nor military preparations provocative to Japan's neighbors, but peace, is demanded by the overwhelming majority of the Japanese.

AFGHANISTAN REBELS' PANJSHER NEST LIQUIDATED

LD101347 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Kabul May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Volkodav reports:

In the course of recent years the counter-revolutionary bands formed and armed by the forces of world imperialism and international reaction have been trying to turn the difficult-of-access mountain area of Panjsher into their base point. The bands of Ahmad Shah Masud operating there terrorised the population. Only recently they shot to death sixty peasants who refused to go into the mountains. An end has been put to such atrocities now. As a result of the latest operation by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), the counter-revolutionaries' nest in Panjsher has been liquidated, writes the newspaper HAQIQAT-E-ENQILAB-E SAWR.

A special correspondent of the newspaper who visited the district toured the populated localities of Bazarak, Astaneh, Do Ab, Anbar and others on May 7. There is peace and tranquility throughout the valley, he writes. Ordinary working life is being gradually resumed. Local committees carry out a large amount of work among residents who return to their homes. On May 6 a party-and-state commission of the DRA visited the district with a view to finding out the first priority needs of the population and determining the amount of aid to the area from the state. Local residents take part in the commission's work.

A senior spokesman of the DRA's Ministry of Defense has told the correspondent that the operation against the bandits that entrenched themselves in Panjsher was carried out so swiftly and efficiently that the enemy was fully deprived of a possibility to put up any effective resistance. The entire valley and the adjacent areas were quickly and firmly taken under control by the republic's Armed Forces. The Afghan Army Command did everything necessary to avoid damaging dwellings, economic structures, fields and orchards of the peasants during combat operations.

Area Returning to Normal

LD110645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] According to our correspondent in Kabul, Boris (Savodyan), the leaders of tribes living in the Panjsher valley met to express support for measures of the People's Democratic Party and the Afghanistan Government to restore normal life in this region. Here is (Savodyan).

Holding people's meetings is quite a common phenomenon in Afghanistan. The Afghan mass media often publicize them. However, the fact that the meeting of leaders and tribal heads was held in the Panjsher valley is especially significant at present.

The narrow, 185 km long valley is like a corridor from the border with Pakistan to Afghanistan's central regions from where it is only a short distance to Kabul. Until recently, the counterrevolution tried to utilize the geographic location of the Panjsher near the border with Pakistan, from where convoys with weapons kept coming all the time. Also, the inaccessable mountain areas made it possible for large bands to turn these locations into their strongholds.

To liberate the population from the bandits' repressions, to enable them to return to their homes, and to assure peaceful conditions, the Afghanistan Government was forced to send troops to the Panjsher. As a result of a successfully executed operation, the Afghan Army destroyed the bands.

Life in the Panjsher valley is gradually returning to normal, the inhabitants are returning to their homes, and necessary conditions for a peaceful life are being created. Schools destroyed by counterrevolutionaries are being rebuilt and medical aid centers are being organized. Communication lines are being laid. A great organizational effort is being made by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN SERVICEMEN TOLD OF SOVIET WW II EXPLOITS

PM101129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "Meeting With Afghan Servicemen"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 May -- Diverse mass political work devoted to the 39th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is being conducted in the DRA Armed Forces.

A meeting has taken place at the Military School between officers and students and Soviet servicemen who participated in the Great Patriotic War. The guests spoke about the Soviet people's exploits at the front and in the rear, the Communist Party's leading role in the struggle against fascism, and the international mission of the liberating Soviet Army.

Major General Mukhammad Akram, deputy chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, emphasized in his speech that the combat fraternity of Afghan and Soviet servicemen is the guarantee of the total rout of counterrevolution as the tool of aggression of international imperialism and reaction against the DRA.

Major General of Tank Troops S. Krakhmalov, military and air attache at the USSR Embassy in the DRA, participated in the meeting.

MUSLIMS, ISLAM TARGETS OF WAR ON AFGHANISTAN

LD102238 Moscow In Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 10 May 84

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] I have two reports, one from Afghanistan saying that an antirevolutionary gang opened machinegun fire at a group of Muslims in the town of Hasrat Imam, in the area of Konduz, during a flag-raising ceremony at the momument of Imam Yahya, killing and wounding a number of participants. The second report comes from Pakistan and says that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has visited the Afghan refugee camp Nasir Bagh, 160 kilometers from Islamabad, where he praised the activities of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, describing them as jihad and promising to provide $16 million for the war effort. It is recalled that so far Saudi Arabia has provided over $30 million to the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

It is noteworthy that the guns fired at the faithful at Hasrat Imam were purchased with these funds. Does this mean that the jihad is to be waged against Islam and Muslims?

The firing on the faithful at Hasrat Imam is only one criminal act of those waging undeclared war against the Democratic Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Hundreds of the faithful have fallen victim to the gangsters sent from Pakistan to Afghanistan. Most were killed during the performance of prayers and other religious rites in the mosques.

Under the banners of jihad, the antirevolutionary gangs have destroyed scores of mosques and religious schools in Afghanistan and killed thousands of the faithful, including 86 prominent religious figures.

One cannot but ask: Are any of these acts connected with the struggle for the faith? Mazar-e Sharif Mowlawi Haji Shukrullah, a prominent religious figure barbarically killed by members of the Islamic Revolution Movement gang while saying prayers at Gozar-e Marmol Mosque, had told his torturers: You cannot call yourselves Muslims.

Abduljamil, the head of the Rozeh-ye Sharif Mosque and a prominent religious figure, said that a man who fires on mosques and kills mullahs cannot be a Muslim. Gangsters have set fire to his house and destroyed his library, which contained 1,330 rare books. Even top religious leaders in Saudi Arabia are astounded at how precious these books were, for they were priceless. It is good that the ulema of Saudi Arabia hears what Abduljamil has to say about the jihad used as a cover for crimes against the Afghan people and about those who launch this type of jihad. Abduljamil says: this is no jihad against atheists. These people are trading faith for money and committing sins against Islam. Abduljamil added: The struggle is between the obese and the humgry, the toilers and those sent from abroad into Afghanistan to prevent us from living in peace.

This gives rise to the following question: Who does not want to let the Afghan people live in peace and security? Who sends murderers and warmongers? Who is responsible for all these ordeals and this incalculable devastation and ruin being caused by the anti-revolutionary gangs in the land of Afghanistan? Aside from religious institutions, during the past years of this undeclared war gangsters have destroyed 1,820 schools, 100 clinics, 30 hospitals, and scores of factories, bridges, canals and other utilities.

It is no secret that the organizer and principal source of inspiration for this undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is Washington, which stands behind all the crimes committed by the Israeli aggressor in Arab lands. Washington encouraged Israel to commit the crime of Sabra and Shatilla, where thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese were killed. Washington also encouraged Israel to annex Jerusalem and to proclaim it the eternal capital of Israel and desecrate many holy places.

Is not Israel's participation in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan clear proof of this? Israel provides the enemies of the Afghan revolution with arms and trains them in its own ways to commit acts against the Muslims of Afghanistan with the approval and financial support of the United States. The weapons Israel seized during the aggression against Lebanon have been delivered to enemies of the Afghan revolution with the approval of the CIA and the Israeli intelligence department, the Mosad. Does this not provide more clear proof?

These are the religious inspirers of the enemy of the revolution who carry out acts of piracy and spread anarchy in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. About what jihad could they be talking?

It is evident that Muslims and Islam cannot be defended by riding on the bandwagon of imperialism and Zionism and by providing them with services. As for the struggle for the faith and the defense of Islam, the overwhelming majority of religious men in Afghanistan have their own views on this matter.

They made it clear at a meeting held recently in Kabul, attended by over 600 people, that Islam and the Muslims of Afghanistan are not threatened by anything. The meeting firmly supported the Afghan revolution and the changes taking place in the country for the good of the wide masses of the people. It should be pointed out that this decision by the meeting stems from Afghanistan's realities today. It stems from the popular authorities' extreme care for the faithful. The state annually allocates huge funds to repair mosques and religious schools. Twenty-nine new mosques have been built recently in Kabul and various other parts of Afghanistan.

It should be stated, too, that the state helps Afghanistan's Muslims perform their pilgrimage. About 20,000 Muslims have been able to make the pilgrimage during the past 3 years. This figure is much higher than that under any past government in Afghanistan.

Anyone is Saudi Arabia can see the DRA pilgrims for himself, talk to them, and become convinced that the call for jihad against this republic has nothing whatsoever to do with defending Islam and the Muslims.

U.S. SEEKS SRI LANKA'S TRINCOMALEE AS NAVAL BASE

LD101917 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 10 TASS -- New facts which are indicative of the United States' attempts at getting access to Trincomalee, a strategically important port on the coast of Sri Lanka, and at turning it into the Pentagon's yet another base in the Indian Ocean have come to light here. The establishment of U.S. control over Trincomalee, as is reckoned in India, will sharply raise the potential of the U.S. punitive "Rapid Deployment Force" for carrying out interventionist operations in South Asia and in the Persian Gulf area. The weekly BLITZ writes that the USA tries to find new springboards of aggression in the Indian Ocean area of late. The weekly stresses that the USA has already got the Pakistani military regime's consent to provide the country's territory for use by the Pentagon, and is busy sending military delegations to Sri Lanka and some other countries.

SRV PREMIER HITS PRC 'AGGRAVATION' OF RELATIONS

PM110939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "They Are Undermining Dialogue"]

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- The situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border seems ever more serious. The Chinese side more and more often violates the border and intrudes into Vietnamese territory, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said in an interview with the USA's NEWSWEEK.

He stressed that the present-day aggravation of Vietnamese-Chinese relations was not by chance. Beijing is doing everything it can to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue between the ASEAN members and Indochinese countries. The Beijing authorities are trying to support the Pol Pot gangs that recently suffered strong blows from the Armed Forces of People's Kampuchea. It is no mere coincidence, Pham Van Dong observed, that armed operations on the Vietnamese border were stepped up by China at the time when U.S. President Reagan was paying a visit to Beijing.

Vietnam, the prime minister noted, is pursuing a consistent policy of peace and always expresses its readiness to settle contentious issues in state-to-state relations through peaceful talks. We have made this proposal to the Chinese side more than once. Beijing, however, has always rejected our initiatives to normalize relations. The same can be said about the United States. The normalization process is hampered by the hostile policy of the U.S. Administration, which, conspiring with Chinese expansionism, tries to weaken Vietnam and subvert stability and security in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese prime minister pointed out that Vietnamese volunteer troops have remained in Kampuchea under an agreement between governments of the two fraternal Indochinese countries. Vietnamese volunteers will be pulled out of People's Kampuchea as soon as the forces of imperialism and hegemonism stop supporting the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionaries and cease using Thai territory as a staging area for subversive acts against Kampuchea.

We are prepared to reach an agreement on a comprehensive settlement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Southeast Asia and for the dismantling of all foreign military bases in that region. Several interim solutions on the way to that goal are possible, such as conclusion of a nonaggression treaty between the Indochinese countries and China and a similar treaty between Thailand and the Indochinese countries, as well as an agreement between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states on principles of peaceful coexistence and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Recently the Western mass media have launched a campaign to slander Vietnam and smear its relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Union respects our independence, extends a hand of friendship, and gives the Vietnamese people great assistance in developing and defending their homeland, Pham Van Dong stressed.

SRV'S PEACEFUL CITIZENS SUFFER FROM PRC ACTIONS

LD102124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by S. Alekseyev]

[Text] A press conference has been held in Hanoi on the situation at the border between Vietnam and China. As is well-known, since the beginning of April, the Chinese side has begun a new escalation of military actions on the border with Socialist Vietnam that are the largest in scale since the armed aggression of 1979. [video shows press conference in progress, with close-ups of map of Sino-Vietnamese border area]

Facts presented at the press conference demonstrate that the actions become increasingly more threatening every day. Continuous massed mortar and artillery fire on inhabited areas of Vietnam is being carried out along the entire border. There is also targeted firing on housing areas, food stores, irrigation installations, and industrial enterprises. The peaceful citizens of Vietnam perish and irreparable losses to the economy are caused as a result of the constant armed incursions by Chinese soldiers into Vietnamese territory. Journalists were shown some of them. [video shows two men dressed in military uniform] This is (Bag Chili), 20 years old, second political instructor of a company in the 20th Division; and this is (Wen Ban), 27 years old, a private in the 40th Division. Both prisoners stated that the aims of the attacks by Chinese armed subdivisions, regardless of the losses, was to consolidate their hold on Vietnamese territory and to transform the areas seized by them into military fortifications. Any Vietnamese who resist are immediately annihilated.

Replying to the question of what aims he feels are being pursued by the Chinese side in its current escalation of aggressive actions against Vietnam, Comrade Le Mai, director of the Information and Press Department of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, called them crimes against the sovereignty and independence of Vietnam and against the life of the Vietnamese people. [video shows official addressing reporters] He also said it is obvious that the expansionist provocations on the borders with Vietnam are aimed at supporting Pol Pot and other remnants in Kampuchea where, as is well known, Vietnamese volunteers are fighting together with our Kampuchean friends. Comrade Le Mai also noted the inflexible resolve of the Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces to defend the peace and independence of their homeland and the fraternal peoples in Indochina and rebuff the intrigues of Chinese expansionism. He also emphasized the Vietnamese Government's unchanging readiness to normalize relations with China, a necessary condition of which is the immediate cessation of the dangerous crimes by the Chinese against Vietnam.

PZPR POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF JARUZELSKI VISIT

PM101117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Complete Approval"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May -- A PZPR Central Committee Politburo session held here heard a report from W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, on his working visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, an announcement published here says, entirely approved the results of the talks, which reaffirmed the unity of views and mutual understanding on all the questions discussed and helped to further strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

The session noted the visit's great significance for extending and deepening mutually advantageous Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. It was stressed that the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000" that was signed is of vital significance for Poland.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo reaffirmed the opinion expressed during the Moscow talks that the main source of tension in the world is the policy of the most aggressive imperialist forces, first and foremost those of U.S. imperialism. In this connection, a high assessment was given of the wide program for improving the international situation set forth in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It was stressed that Poland will continue, together with all the socialist community states, to pursue a dynamic, peace-loving foreign policy aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe and at consolidating peace and international security.

USTINOV CABLES CSSR'S DZUR ON VICTORY DAY

PM100902 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I send you and all Czechoslovak servicemen fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

The CSSR's working people and the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army, implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions, are greeting this festival with new achievements in building a developed socialist society. We note with satisfaction that the strengthening relations of friendship, cooperation, and close collaboration between the peoples and armies of our countries and all the Warsaw Pact states reliably serve the cause of peace and socialism.

On the day of the national festival I wish all Czechoslovak People's Army personnel further successes in improving combat training and skill in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and of the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

CSSR ENVOY GREETS SOVIETS ON VICTORY DAY

LD092135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Miroslav Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to USSR, in Russian]

[Text] Respected comrades, dear friends: We are meeting on the day of our joint holiday, Victory Day, which became for Czechs and Slovaks the day of liberation from the fascist invaders, the day when the last shots rang out in Europe. Thirty-nine years have passed since the day when the red banner was hoisted above the Reichstag and when the heroic Red Army carried out the legendary Prague operation rendering aid to that city, which was up in arms. Many of you comrades took direct part in the battles for the liberation of our country. To all of you, your children and grandchildren, I would like to convey the most sincere congratulations from your Czechoslovak brothers. I would like to assure you that our people will never forget the names of the heroes who paid the highest price, their lives, for our freedom.

The development of socialism in our country is closely linked with the selfless aid of the Soviet Union and with the opportunity to make use of the example and experience of the land of the soviets. For this, accept our sincere gratitude and the assurance that we shall continue to develop and deepen mutual friendship and cooperation and strengthen the unity of the countries of socialism.

The Czechoslovak people highly appraise the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the peace initiatives and proposals put forward by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Unambiguous support for this Leninist course of peace was expressed on behalf of our public by Comrade Gustav Husak in his speech on 1 May. We are aware that it is the Soviet people who bear the basic burden in the defense of socialism and peace. The bonds of friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union were born in the fire of the struggle against the common enemy and were strengthened by jointly spilled blood. They have withstood the test of time and no one will be able to undermine them.

Dear friends, dear comrades, on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, allow me to congratulate you on our common holiday. Thank you for your attention.

Praises Soviet Peace Efforts

PM091445 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 May 84 p 3

[Article by M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, pegged to CSSR Liberation Day: "The May That Brought Freedom"]

[Excerpt] For 39 years now our peoples' creative life has proceeded beneath a peaceful sky. However, experience shows that every new success and all that strengthens socialism are a thorn in imperialism's side. The "crusade" against socialism announced by the U.S. Administration is not just rhetoric.

In recent years, U.S. foreign policy has been totally subordinated to militarism and oriented toward the arms race, the use of space for military purposes, and the exacerbation of international relations.

But our people, who had the bitter experience of the Munich treachery, know that one cannot regard the aggressor's actions with indifference. For that reason, the republic appreciated and approved the accord between the CSSR and USSR Governments aimed at ensuring a military balance between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO states.

The current international situation and the complex tasks of the further development of socialism make it necessary for us to tirelessly strengthen and develop the fraternal relations linking our countries. The policy of the fraternal states and the Soviet Union on strengthening the process of detente and on reducing international tension has the full support of our peoples. It can be said that Comrade K.U. Chernenko's words at the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- "We do not need military superiority; we do not intend to dictate to others, but we will not allow the existing military balance to be destroyed. And let no one have the slightest doubt that we will continue to ensure that our country's defense capability is strengthened and that we have sufficient means to be able to cool the hot heads of the bellicose adventurists" -- express the thoughts of every Czechoslovak Communist and of each of our citizens. We well know that in the Soviet Union, we and the other socialist countries have the most loyal friend and the most reliable ally.

TALYZIN ATTENDS CSSR VICTORY JUBILEE MEETING

PM091502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Noteworthy Dates"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people to mark the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders and the 14th anniversary of the USSR-CSSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was held in Moscow 7 May.

The keynote speaker was USSR Cosmonaut A.A. Gubarev, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board.

We are profoundly grateful to those Soviet Army servicemen who freed Czechoslovak soil from the fascist invaders, M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, said. Their exploit will remain in our hearts forever. Each stage in the creation of the new society in the CSSR bears the hallmark of the USSR's fraternal, selfless, and truly internationalist support and assistance, he noted. The ambassador stated that the Czechoslovak people are and will continue to be the Soviet people's reliable ally.

Participating in the meeting were I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and a delegation from the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union Central Committee headed by F. Brabenec, member of the Union Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Council of the CSSR's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

CSSR EMBASSY HOSTS RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

PM101145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 8 May to mark the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

The reception was attended by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

RUDE PRAVO ON NATO RESPONSE TO PRAGUE STATEMENT

LD100901 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 10 TASS -- The address by the Warsaw Treaty member states to the member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace is a document which has developed the ideas set forth in the Prague Political Declaration, says the leading article in the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO today. The newspaper notes that to this very day, NATO countries have not taken a concrete position on the peace initiatives put forward in Prague. The world is witnessing all kinds of tactical moves, delays, and dubious arguments.

The initiatives and proposals advanced by the Warsaw Treaty member states are absolutely specific. The NATO countries are offered to adhere to the obligation not to be the first to use military force. Multilateral consultations between the sides concerned could undoubtedly promote a better understanding of the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty.

RUDE PRAVO notes that Washington has been making statements lately about the peace-making efforts and good intentions of the West, its striving for dialogue. It is strange, to say the least, to hear such words from those who are simultaneously issuing orders for the arms buildup, for the development of new threatening types of weapons, those who are installing first-strike nuclear missiles close to the boundaries of socialist countries and are trying to militarize space. To the contrary, the Warsaw Treaty member states stand for negotiations based on the principles of equality and equal security. Their proposals are a component part of the peaceful Leninist foreign policy. And if NATO countries are truly interested in concrete confidence- and security-building measures, they now have an ideal possibility to confirm that with their practical actions. The address of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO countries is a timely and important document. The existing international situation demands urgent and concrete steps toward strengthening peace and security of nations, RUDE PRAVO underlines.

ANTONOV ATTENDS GDR VICTORY DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM081341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friends' Holiday"]

[Text] Soviet people, together with their friends from the GDR, are marking the 39th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people has been held in Moscow to mark this date.

In opening the meeting, L.A. Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, conveyed the Muscovites' cordial congratulations to the GDR working people on this noteworthy occasion and their wishes for new successes in socialist building.

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General I.I. Gusakovskiy stressed in his keynote speech that in the years since that victorious May of 1945, relations of fraternal indestructible friendship have developed between the CPSU and the SED and between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR -- relations based on the common ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, said that his motherland's people value the durability of their ties with the Soviet Union and will continue to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with it. The republic's working people, he stated, fervently support the USSR's foreign policy course aimed at preserving and consolidating peace.

Participating in the meeting were I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

USTINOV MEETING WITH HUNGARY'S CZINEGE REPORTED

PM091127 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 7 May, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.G. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, met with Army General L. Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, who is in the Soviet Union.

There was a warm, friendly conversation during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov heartily congratulated Army General L. Czinege on being awarded the Order of Lenin.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; as well as S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

SPAIN'S KING JUAN CARLOS BEGINS TALKS IN MOSCOW

Arrival Ceremonies Reported

LD101348 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 10 TASS -- King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain today arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At the Vnukovo Airport the guests were greeted at the landing ramp by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov; first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and his wife; First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov; Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev.

The greeting party also included Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR I.P. Kalin; Ministers of the USSR B.P. Bugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, V.P. Yelyutin, V.M. Kamentsev; Chairman of the USSR State Radio and Television Committee S.G. Lapin; TASS Director General S.A. Losev; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council V.F. Promyslov; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.G. Kovalev; Ambassador of the USSR to Spain, Yu.V. Dubinin; president of the USSR-Spain Society, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Yu.A. Ovchinnikov; head of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, D.S. Nikiforov; and other officials.

The welcoming party also included Spain's ambassador to the USSR J.L. Xifra de Ocerin.

The guests were greeted by members of the Moscow public.

The state flags of Spain and the USSR were noisted at the airfield and a guard of honor from the three armed services of the Armed Forces of the USSR -- the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy -- were lined up. The military band played the national anthems of the two countries.

Nikolay Tikhonov and King Juan Carlos I reviewed the guard of honor. The welcoming ceremony at the airport ended with a march-past of the guard of honor. The guests left the airport for the Kremlin.

King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia were greeted in the Kremlin, on the square before the Grand Kremlin Palace, by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko, and his wife.

Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and Petr Demichev were present at the welcoming ceremony in the Kremlin. T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; and Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss also took part in the ceremony.

The state flags of Spain and the USSR were hoisted. The streets along which the motorcade accompanied by motorcycle outriggers passed were decorated with state flags of Spain and the USSR and welcoming streamers.

Meeting With Chernenko

LD101623 Moscow TASS ir English 1610 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 10 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting with King Juan Carlos I of Spain, who is staying in the USSR on an official visit, in the Kremlin today.

The meeting was attended by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the USSR; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Foreign Minister Fernando Moran of Spain.

A useful and constructive exchange of opinions on important directions in the development of the international situation and the prospects of relations between the two countries took place during the meeting.

Greeting the Spanish guest, Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the Soviet people have respect for the Spanish people and their customs and traditions. In this context, he pointed out the significance of the first visit by the head of Spanish state to the USSR to developing good relations between the two countries based on their mutual respect for the sovereignty and non-interference in the interal affairs of each other.

It was confirmed by both sides that there is room for deepening mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain.

In assessing the present-day international situation and the causes behind its dramatic deterioration, the Soviet side called attention to the invariable nature of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which consistently upholds the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. It was emphasized that, abiding by this policy, the USSR has made major initiatives towards restoring trust, enhancing the feeling of security of all states and nations, and reducing the threat of war.

The shared interest of the Soviet Union and Spain in easing international tension and insuring peaceful external conditions for the life and work of the Soviet and Spanish peoples was expressed during the conversation.

Presidium Hosts Dinner

LD101718 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 10 May 84

["In a Friendly Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 10 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR gave a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honor of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain. The officials accompanying the royal couple on their tour were present at the dinner.

From the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Konstantin Chernenko and his wife, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Petr Demichev, Boris Ponomarev, vice-presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and ministers of the USSR. During the dinner, Konstantin Chernenko and King Juan Carlos I exchanged speeches which were met with applause.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Chernenko Dinner Speech

LD101656 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 10 May 84

["Konstantin Chernenko's Speech at Kremlin Dinner" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 10 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made a speech at a dinner which was given in the Kremlin today in honour of King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia. He said:

"This is the first time in the entire history of relations between the Soviet Union and Spain and, if we look further into the past, also between Russia and Spain, that the head of Spanish state is visiting our country. We see today's meeting as a remarkable manifestation of the good feelings of the peoples of our countries, their mutual respect and sympathies towards each other.

"These feelings are traditional. Spanish motifs are often heard in works by Pushkin, Lermontov, Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, and many other geniuses of Russian art. Millions of Soviet people admire the immortal masterpieces of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Velazquez, Goya, and other great Spaniards who have made an indelible contribution to world culture. High interest is displayed in this country also in the life of Spain today. We know that also in Spain there is lively interest in the cultural values of our people and the present-day life of the Soviet country.

"We all know that in the history of relations between our countries there have been difficult, hard times. But there have also been bright, colourful pages. Happily, it is they, as a rule, that leave the deepest imprint on the memory of the peoples.

"After the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1977, Soviet-Spanish links and contacts have made appreciable headway. Your visit to the Soviet Union bears out this well. Trade and exchanges in the field of culture, with which we have started, have now been supplemented with political meetings and consultations and contacts between parliaments and public organizations. The sphere of business cooperation has vastly increased to cover sea-borne shipping, aerial communications, scientific and technological exchanges, public health, the advanced sectors of industry and agriculture.

"Our countries are situated, one can say, on the opposite sides of Europe. They belong to different socio-political systems. But, as we see, this is no obstacle to mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty of each other and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"We are prepared to develop relations between our countries on a solid and healthy basis. And it is our conviction that the less they are subject to the impact of fluctuations in the international situation, the better they will meet the interests of the peoples of both countries and the more favourable effect they will exert on the strengthening of security in Europe and elsewhere.

"The efforts to lessen the threat of war are now necessary more than ever before. The international situation now is not only tense, it is dangerous. Unfortunately, there are forces in the world which have linked their interests with the arms race, which openly stake on undermining the existing military-strategic equilibrium. The deployment in some West European countries of first-strike nuclear weapons, aimed at our country and its allies, is one of the manifestations of this policy, dangerous to the cause of peace.

"The views of the Soviet Union and Spain on international problems differ in many respects. But we think that Spain, like the Soviet Union, is interested in durable peace. The evidence of that are actually your speeches and statements of the Spanish Government and pronouncements of public circles.

"Our state has abided by the policy of peace since the very first days of its existence, and it will remain true to that policy in the future. We are confident that it is only in conditions of durable peace that it is possible to resolve ever more complicated problems facing mankind on the threshold of the third millennium. It is only peaceful cooperation on earth, in outer space, or in the development of the world ocean that will make it possible to fully uncover the inexhaustible creative potentialities of man.

"The Soviet Union calls upon all countries to promote in deed a turn from confrontation to detente and cooperation. We are for a radical reduction of armaments, above all nuclear ones, on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, for establishing a climate of confidence between states.

"And in this, too, our country is ready for cooperation with all who want to promote a real lessening of tension, elimination of the threat of war. We should like to see Spain of today an active participant in these efforts.

"It is our profound conviction that the observance by nuclear powers of peaceable norms of relations between them and the adoption of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and to respect nuclear weapon-free zones once they are established, would become a major element of strengthening world peace.

"As far as we can judge, Spain has no intention to allow nuclear weapons into its territory. I want to recall in this context that the Soviet Union has officially and solemnly stated that it will not use nuclear weapons against those countries which have renounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and which do not have them in their territories.

"A notable page was recently entered into the history of the capital of Spain, and the whole of the country. For the first time in many years, Madrid became the venue of holding a major international forum -- a meeting of 35 states, participants in the All-European Conference. Despite the complicated international situation, it was a success. Spain, too, made its contribution to that fruitful result.

"Both our countries, it appears, stand for strictly observing the standards of international law and the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter and for granting every nation the possibility of determining its fate itself. Spain expresses the intention to play a constructive role on the international scene and help quench the seats of tension in various parts of the world. This can only be welcomed. It is known how acute and pressing are the tasks of achieving peaceful settlements in such regions as Central America and the Middle East, and putting an end to outside interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.

"In short, we are prepared for a further extension of the good and mutually beneficial relations with Spain in different areas and for cooperation with it on the international scene to promote peace and the security of the peoples.

"We hope that in your forthcoming tour of the Soviet Union you will be able to feel both the scope of our constructive plans and the scale of creative work by the people to implement them. But, the main thing, you will feel, I am sure of this, the sincere desire of the Soviet people for peace and friendship with other nations, including the Spanish people.

"The 'Dove of Peace' created by the artist Pablo Picasso, an outstanding son of the Spanish people, nowadays has become the symbol of the struggle for peace by the people of goodwill in all continents. Let the noble idea inherent in this symbol triumph. Let all people on Earth get the possibility of living with confidence in the peaceful morrow.

"Let me express the conviction that your visit to the Soviet Union will promote a further expansion of Soviet-Spanish relations, the development of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries."

Juan Carlos Dinner Speech

LD101755 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 10 -- "We believe not only in the possibility but also in the need of mutually beneficial co-existence between countries with difference socio-economic systems, co-existence which is based on honest cooperation, understanding, confidence, and mutual respect, and which is aimed at mutual benefit and at enhancing international order," said King Juan Carlos I of Spain. He made a speech today at a dinner in the Kremlin, which was given by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in his honour and in honour of Queen Sofia.

With this confidence, which was fully demonstrated at the International Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, my country, said the king of Spain, made its contribution -- and will continue acting in this spirit in the future -- to the development of detente, since one of the most unshakable aims of Spain's foreign policy is based on maintaining a fruitful dialogue between all nations.

Juan Carlos I pointed out that Spain is a country that has every profound, long-standing, and cordial ties with Latin American countries.

It is known what efforts Spain makes to ensure peace, understanding, and dialogue in some areas of that continent in an alliance with a group of countries with which Spain is linked by fraternal bonds by history, he went on to say.

We believe that given goodwill of all countries, these efforts will help to overcome dangerous situations which cannot be settled either by a military coup, or by a terroristic act, or by external intervention, said Juan Carlos I.

We wish that this and other areas of the world cease to be victims of conflicts alien to their true interests, conflicts whose contribution to the cause of peace, progress, and security of peoples is either insignificant or nil, he said.

Touching on the situation in the Middle East, the king of Spain stressed his country's solidarity with "the just aspirations of the Palestinian people in the Middle East and support for the recognition of the right of all states of that region to live in peace within secure borders."

"The peoples, which have paid dearly to repulse outside aggression, such as the people of the Soviet Union, and the peoples, which have paid a dear price for winning democracy, such as the Spanish people, have before them a long road for creative work in this world which they want to see illumined by the banner of freedom, accord, and respect for human rights and for political and social democracy," Juan Carlos I said in conclusion.

Spanish Queen Visits School

LD101933 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 10 TASS -- Queen Sofia, now staying in Moscow together with King of Spain Juan Carlos I, was sightseeing in the Soviet capital today.

She visited the Moscow Academic Ballet School, one of the country's oldest educational establishments, whoise bicentenary was marked last year. The school's director, once celebrated ballerina Sofia Golovkina, spoke about the way 600 future ballet dancers are trained. She said the curriculum is aimed at versatile, harmonious development of students. The study programme for special subjects assigns an important place also to stylised folk dancing which often becomes the chief speciality of a dancer. The entire teaching process is aimed at educating a ballet dancer, combining virtuoso technique, expressiveness of movements, and artistic merit.

All pupils perform on the stage since their first grade, the ballerina said. Performances in concerts and productions of the school and theatre are regarded by students as highly important events.

This time a concert was given in the school's theatre in honour of the distinguished guest from Spain. "Thank you very much for everything I saw here," Queen Sofia said after the concert. She spoke highly about the performance of young ballet dancers. "Spanish Jota can hardly be reproduced without visiting Spain, the queen said. "But the boys and girls studying at the school danced the Jota with much spirit and talent."

Queen Sofia was accompanied by Anna Chernenko and Lidia Gromyko.

King, Queen Lay Wreath

LD110707 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 11 TASS -- Today the king and queen of Spain have laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The guests were accompanied by Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

DOLGIKH, PAPANDREOU ADDRESS PASOK CONGRESS

Dolgikh on Soviet-Greek Ties

LD101845 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 10 May 84

["Speech by Vladimir Dolgikh in Athens" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Athens, May 10 TASS -- The victory of democratic forces at the parliamentary elections in Greece in October, 1981 was a major event in the life of the country, convincingly demonstrated the striving of the broad popular masses for social changes, democracy, and peace, and facilitated the growth of the international prestige of Greece, it was stated by the head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Dolgikh when speaking at the Congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). Much has been done in the period that PASOK has been in power, the more so considering the complexity of the internal and external situation in which you have to work, he said.

The peoples of our countries are linked by a historically formed traditional friendship rooted deep in the centuries. This friendship has passed the exacting test of time in the struggle against common enemies. It was especially tempered in the years of the Second World War when the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece selflessly struggled against fascism. And today it can be said with satisfaction that we have a good basis for consolidating mutual ties.

"The Soviet Union," it was noted by Konstantin Chernenko, "comes out for the further all-round development of friendship, cooperation, and goodneighbourly relations between our two countries. We believe that there are no obstacles to this and, more than that, all objective preconditions for such a development are there."

Soviet-Greek ties are expanding after the coming to power of PASOK, and this fully accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries. New prospects have opened up for deepening the cooperation of our countries in the interests of peace, detente, and international security, for consistently developing Soviet-Greek relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other fields. And now these possibilities are being translated into life.

As to ties between the CPSU and PASOK, Vladimir Dolgikh stressed, they are successfully developing even though they were established comparatively recently.

We have friendly relations of long standing with the Communist Party of Greece. We are convinced that the merging of the efforts of all the democratic, progressive forces of the country on the basis of the ideas with which they took part in the elections, could be of fundamental positive importance.

The Soviet Union has always come out and comes out for more stable and mutually advantageous trade, economic, and other ties and other states irrespective of their social system. Such ties enhance the strengthening of trust among peoples.

Present-day reality shows that the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of the United States is the source of the drastic aggravation of the situation in the world. Using the banner of struggle against communism as a cover, camouflaging its true intentions with false talk about the existing of the so-called Soviet military threat, Washington actually openly strives for world domination and is spiraling the arms race which is fraught with the danger of a nuclear conflict. The American ruling circles are declaring ever new areas of the world as spheres of their "vital interests," are resorting to diktat and violence, are rudely violating the sovereign rights of whole peoples.

This is convincingly evidenced by the occupation of Grenada, the barbarous actions in Lebanon and the threats to Syria, the mining of Nicaragua's coastal waters, and other acts of state terrorism in respect of that country against which an undeclared war actually is being waged.

The anti-war movement, which has become widely developed in European countries, including in Greece, the head of the CPSU delegation noted, has become an effective factor capable of exerting a restraining influence on the torch bearers of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union was and remains a convinced champion of stopping the dangerous development of events, of reversing the nuclear arms race. The entire set of proposals made by my country is directed at this, Vladimir Dolgikh stated. Immediately to freeze nuclear arsenals, limit and substantially reduce strategic arms, radically to lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, prevent the militarisation of outer space, prohibit and destroy chemical arms -- these and other Soviet initiatives are directed at preserving and consolidating peace in the interests of all nations.

The Soviet Union is not encroaching on the security of anybody. The measures taken by it to strengthen its defence are a logical response to the reckless attempts by the imperialist circles of the United States and a number of other NATO countries to disrupt the strategic military balance. The USSR is not seeking military superiority and has no intention of dictating its will to others. But neither can it allow a disruption of the existing parity. By deploying its new missiles in Western Europe the United States deliberately blocked the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and created obstacles for talks on these issues.

The peace rhetorics that one does hear from Washington occasionally are not backed up by any practical deeds. What mankind needs is not declarations of readiness for talks but readiness to eliminate the obstacles standing in the way of talks. The moment the United States and the other NATO countries that are at one with it take measures to restore the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe a real possibility will open for the resumption of the talks, for the search for mutually acceptable accords.

The threat to peace is great and, as we are deeply convinced, all countries without exception -- big, medium, and small ones -- are called upon and can play their role in the struggle against the war danger, for easing international tension. In this connection, I would like to stress that we highly value the peaceloving foreign policy course pursued by the present government of Greece and regard it as an important factor of strengthening peace in the Balkans, in the eastern Mediterranean, in Europe, and in the world as a whole.

There is yet another question which we cannot but mention, Vladimir Dolgikh went on. I refer to the problem of Cyprus which for more than ten years already not only is not finding its resolution but is becoming still further complicated. The separatist action of the Turkish extremists on that island -- their proclamation of the so called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and subsequent steps to consolidate their unlawful positions are, in our opinion, a direct result of the activity of forces which are fanning up seats of conflict in various parts of the world. These actions contradict the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation, undermine the mainstays of a just political settlement of the Cyprus question. In accordance with the repeatedly expressed will of its people, Cyprus must remain an independent, sovereign, teritorially integral, demilitarised state pursuing a policy of non-alignment.

Proceeding from its principled stand, the Soviet Union consistently comes out for the settlement of conflict situations by peaceful means, by way of talks, and for the sides to display in the process restraint, a constructive businesslike approach, and also not to allow the use of force or threats to use it, Vladimir Dolgikh stated.

Papandreou Criticizes U.S.

LD101931 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Athens, May 10 TASS -- We live and act in the world full of problems, contradictions, and antagonisms, said chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou. He addressed the first congress of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) that opened here today. Having described in detail the crisis experienced by "contemporary imperialism as a whole," he stressed that the struggle for peace is a priority task and requires constant effort. The bitter truth is that simultaneously with the victorious conclusion of the war against the forces of fascism the cold war was started, the speaker said. NATO was the first military political bloc to emerge after the Second World War. It accounts now for the lion's share of world military expenditures.

It is only by means of disarmament that nuclear war can be averted, Andreas Papandreou said. The Greek Government was not only contributing to the struggle for detente and disarmament, but also advanced its own initiatives. Its stand on the Soviet leadership proposals, on the continuation of the talks on disarmament, creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole, disagreement with the deployment of "Pershings" and cruise missiles met with a positive response of the peoples of the continent.

Dwelling on the Soviet Union's role in the international arena, the speaker specifically stressed that the Soviet Union is sincerely waging a struggle for the relaxation of tension. Touching upon questions of the foreign policy of his party, the chairman of the PASOK stressed that it will continue developing cooperation with the Arab world, supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people. We manifest solidarity with all national liberation movements waging the struggle against colonial and racist regimes, against dictatorships, he said.

Liquidation of foreign military bases in Greece and its withdrawal from NATO are strategic goals of the PASOK, Andreas Papandreou went on to say. He stressed that Greece's experience of the stay in the bloc has been particularly negative.

Touching upon the Cyrpus problem, Andreas Papandreou condemned the proclamation of the so-called "independent state" in the northern part of the island, as well as actions of the U.S. Administration running counter to the United Nations resolutions. This stand is intolerable and has a negative effect on the Greek-American relations, he said.

U.S. domination over West European countries is manifested most obviously in the political cooperation within the framework of the Common Market since the stands of the EEC coincide almost always with the United States' foreign policy line, said the chairman of the PASOK. We take pride in the fact, he added, that within the framework of such cooperation Greece held a different stand whenever the decisions suggested were not serving the cause of peace, detente, and disarmament or were not in keeping with the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. Andreas Papandreou then set out in detail the programme tasks of the PASOK connected with the strengthening of the party's influence within the country and dwelt on its relations with the government and other political forces of Greece.

TOLKUNOV, VOSS RECEIVE SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

PM080816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received M. 'A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, on 4 May.

The talk related to questions of the further development of Soviet-Syrian inter-parliamentary ties.

U.S., NATO SAID BEHIND TRIPOLI INCIDENT

LD101843 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 10 May 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] An anti-Libyan operation: All the Western information media are devoting a great deal of attention to the terrorist operation perpetrated by a group of persons in Tripoli, capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It is noted that most of American and British papers are reporting this operation from an unfair point of view, which appears to be aimed at intensifying the anti-Libyan campaign, including casting aspersions on the present leadership in the country and escalating the mutual mistrust between Libya and certain other Arab states.

According to an official communique of the leaders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the terrorist group that took over a house and seized people living there as hostages were trained by American and British intelligence and then transferred to the Jamahiriyah from Sudan. When the group refused to surrender to the authorities it was liquidated by the Libyan security forces. Then the Jamahiriyah's authorities discovered documents showing that the terrorists expected support from Arab reactionary organizations, including the Muslim Brotherhood.

It is significant that responsibility for the terrorist operation in Tripoli has been claimed by a counterrevolutionary group based in Sudan and financed by Western intelligence, the same group that had instigated the bloody incident outside the Libyan Embassy in London.

To sum it up, the point at issue is a series of preplanned and coordinated anti-Libyan measures. This imperialist escalation is not new. The NATO member states also resorted to it in aggravating the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict, instigating sectarian clashes in Lebanon, and maintaining permanent tension on the Sudanese-Libyan border. In the end, all these acts are linked to one objective: preventing the consolidation of Arab unity and the cohesiveness of the Arabs on an anti-imperialist basis.

It is noted that now that some changes have transpired in Egypt, the present pro-American regime in Sudan has reached the point of political collapse, and the American-Israeli adventure in Lebanon has failed -- at this precise moment Washington and its NATO allies significantly stepped up their anti-Arab activity in order to regain what they have lost. It is no coincidence that at this precise moment Reagan signed Directive No 138 giving the Pentagon, the CIA, and other American intelligence agencies the right to intervene with all effrontery in the domestic affairs of the Arab states, overthrow the regimes that they do not like and send their agents and forces everywhere in the world.

AL-QADHDHAFI ACCUSES U.S. OF TERRORISM

LD110659 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tripoli May 10 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has accused imperialist states, above all the United States, of conducting the policy of international terrorism. The imperialist forces, mainly the U.S. Administration, he said in a talk with foreign journalists, are trying to prevent the Libyan people from living in peace and happiness. They are nurturing plans of attacking the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Libya, stressed Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is not going to attack anybody, but it has full right to self defense. Touching upon the recent incident in Tripoli, the Libyan leader noted that the terrorists who were rendered harmless had underwent training in the United States, Britain and the Sudan and had been sent to Libya to commit subversive acts with regard to Libyan citizens.

U.S. SEEKING SUDAN-LIBYA ARMED CONFLICT

LD091653 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 9 May 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Crocker is in Khartoum on an official visit for talks with President Ja'far Numayri. Western news agencies say that Crocker is discussing with the Sudanese regime the strengthening of Khartoum's relations with the United States, in a direction convenient to the latter, including the use of the Sudanese regime in the intensifying of Washington's anti-Libya hysteria.

For this purpose, generous U.S. military aid is being extended to Khartoum, and terrorist gangs are being trained on Sudanese territory for sabotage activity against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. In this respect, Western news agencies are hinting that preparations are underway for the assassination of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi.

On the other hand, the United States itself is making increasingly insolent threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, whose independent anti-imperialist policies arouse manifest anger in the Reagan administration. All the acts of the United States indicate that it is seeking to create a fresh hotbed of tension in the Arab world, and even to instigate an armed conflict between Sudan and Libya, like the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

DISSATISFACTION IN SUDAN SEEN INCREASING

PM081419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "The Situation in Sudan"]

[Text] Cairo, 3 May -- According to reports from Khartoum, Sudanese President J. Numayri has carried out a reorganization of his government and of the leading members of the ruling party, the Sudan Socialist Union. As a result of the reorganization, the ministers of internal and external affairs, labor, public health, and information have been replaced.

In the observers' opinion, the shakeup in the echelons of power is yet another attempt by Sudan's ruling circles to consolidate theier positions under conditions of the masses' acute dissatisfaction with their policy, which is leading to constantly deteriorating living conditions for the working people.

This dissatisfaction has especially increased recently. A wave of strikes has spread across the country, while demonstrations by Khartoum University students have acquired an openly antigovermnent character. In response to this, the authorities have proclaimed an emergency situation throughout Sudan, banned strikes, demonstrations, and meetings, and resorted to the establishment of "disciplinary tribunals."

U.S. FINANCIAL CLAIMS AGAINST IRAN 'PLUNDER'

NC091047 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] In a recent report, President Reagan informed Congress that he has been able to receive approximately $200 million more from Iran to meet U.S. businessmen's claims against Iran. The U.S. President stated that he will strive to achieve a new level of success in the settlement of U.S.-Iranian financial relations and that he will use the International Court of Justice at The Hague for this purpose.

First, it would be pointed out that the financial claims filed by U.S. imperialists against Iran are nothing more than demands for compensation made by brigands against their victim. Hundreds of monopolies, banks, insurance, and other companies amassed astronomic wealth throughout decades of plundering activities in monarchical Iran. Those who, as a result of the 11 February revolution, were deprived of the possibility of pitilessly exploiting the Iranian people and who were deprived of the opportunity to unrestrainedly plunder Iran's wealth, have been claiming for the past 5 years that Iran should satisfy their financial claims. Seizing the opportunity in which Iran's deposits in U.S. banks and their branches abroad amount to $14 million, the U.S. President issued orders to freeze Iran's assets. Immediately after this there were many who emerged and wanted to devour Iran's monies. Almost the day after the White House announced the freezing of Iran's assets, more than 200,000 financial claims were filed against Iran by U.S. banks, companies, and [words indistinct]. In order to fathom the dimension of their claims, it is only necessary to state that 350 U.S. banks and companies alone demand the payment of $6.5 billion from Iran's deposits; the number of those who want to become rich at Iran's expense is continuously increasing.

The United States in now (?helping certain people) to amass wealth once again at Iran's expense and is trying to use the International Court of Justice at The Hague to do this. This situation has enraged [words indistinct] in Iran to such an extent that even Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i had to state that if such claims are filed in the future, Iran will start to boycott the court's sessions.

However, Washington is not even thinking of changing its behavior. Reporting to Congress on the receipt of $200 million more from Iran, President Reagan assured that in the future too he will continue to use all his strength and capabilities to force Iran to satisfy the so-called financial claims filed by the United States. The imperialists' blatant plundering of Iran continues.

GLUKHOV REPORTS ON CURRENT LEBANESE SITUATION

PM081201 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 April First Edition publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word dispatch under the heading "Beirut's Anxieties" by PRAVDA's new "Near East correspondent" Yuriy Glukhov.

Describing the disruption and destruction in Beirut and the city's division, Glukhov outlines the "religious principle" on which Lebanon's state system is based before commenting on the Israeli occupation. "The Israeli goons are rampaging in southern Lebanon and terrorizing the remainder of the country," he asserts, going on to note that a "divided, weakened Lebanon" is in the interests of the "imperialists and Zionists."

"The solution of the Lebanon crisis is linked primarily with the cessation of Israeli occupation and imperialist interference and with the implementation of fundamental political reforms," Glukhov states. "The Lebanese," he continues, "are making efforts to heal their wounds and overcome existing differences and arguments."

Commenting favorably on the "positive contribution" made by the recent Lausanne conference, Glukhov concludes that the Lebanese "want tranquillity finally to enter every home and reign forever over their long-suffering land."

COMMENTARY ON JEWISH UNDERGROUND IN TERRITORIES

TA071232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1630 GMT 5 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A terrorist underground that acted against the Arabs has been uncovered in Israel. Israeli police sources announced that more than 20 members of the terrorist network have been detained. The investigatory branches note that the underground members planned terrorist acts in Arab areas. Observers point out that the surging of extreme rightist terrorism is strongly interconnected with the fact that the Likud government is ruling the country now. Voice of Israel reported that the underground, active in settlements and in Israel itself, is led by senior public figures. The detainees include a career officer, a reserves officer, an electronics engineer, and others.

Anti-Arab terrorist activity has been going on for many long years now. In 1980 extreme rightist elements boobytrapped the cars of the mayors of the Palestinian towns of Nabulus, Ramallah, and Al-Birah in the West Bank. It was in these incidents that the legs of Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah were cut off and that his Ramallah colleague was critically wounded. This was followed by the incident on Temple Mount and the bloody attack on the Islamic university in Hebron. Now too the members of the terrorist squads -- who enjoy government support -- are carrying out pogroms in Arab villages and are attacking defenseless women, children, and elderly people.

The organizers of these terrorist activities are trying to establish an ideological infrastructure for their deeds. Thus, for instance, they contend that what they are doing is in retaliation for the Arabs' acts -- namely, opposition of the inhabitants of the territories to the occupation and creeping annihilation [hisul zohel]. These extreme right-wing elements would like the Palestinians to accept occupation and settlement and ultimately to leave their homeland, or at least for them to remain in it as a cheap labor force without any rights. These are the goals of the terrorists and these are also, in fact, the goals of the ruling circles.

However, why should the Palestinians tolerate the desire of their occupiers? Why submit to this diktat while they have every right to live as free people on their land, just like the Israeli people? An answer to this question cannot be sought in the propaganda of ruthless Zionism. It is noteworthy, though, that the radical, right-wing Zionist circles were the ones to start the expulsion of the Palestinian farmers, thus creating a center of tension and wars in the Middle East.

Up until then there had not been real conflicts between Jews and Arabs, neither in Greater Israel nor in other Arab countries. Upon the foundation of the State of Israel, the disciples of ruthless Zionism began such a process and ever since terrorism has become Israel's official policy.

The Zionist circles ruling Israel have prevented the Palestinians from realizing their right for self-determination and for the establishment of their own state, despite the fact that the international community, whose resolution legitimized Israel's existence, voted for the establishment of two independent states -- Jewish and Arab -- in Greater Israel.

The world public as well as sane Israelis demand the restoration of the Palestinian's legitimate rights. However, the Israeli rulers who are ignoring the declared will of the majority of the public in Israel continue to pursue the road of suppressing the rights of the Palestinian people. They use methods of violence and terror, abuse and deportation. However, the Palestinian struggle will continue in spite of all these base efforts.

OPENING OF SOVIET BOOKSTORE IN CAIRO NOTED

PM080906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Bookstore"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 May -- Egypt's first store specializing in Soviet books has opened in Cario. Its shelves hold a wide collection of scientific, educational, artistic, and children's literature from Soviet publishing houses. Great interest is aroused among visitors by books on the Soviet state's history and the USSR's tireless struggle for peace and the strengthening of friendship between peoples.

As Khalid Fawdah, head of the Egyptian trading firm (Fato), stated, the need for a Soviet bookstore was dictated by the steadily growing interest of wide circles of the Egyptian public in the USSR and in multinational Soviet culture. He expressed the hope that this event will help strengthen cultural ties between the USSR and Egypt.

U.S. 'KING'S GUARD' NAVAL MANEUVERS CRITICIZED

PM101042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 84 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Vadim Listov: "Piracy in the Guise of Maneuvers"]

[Text] Washington has announced that U.S. naval warships are holding more maneuvers in Central America -- this time under the code name "King's Guard." Their officially proclaimed aim is "to instruct the Salvadoran and Honduran Coast Guard how to prevent military deliveries to Salvadoran partisans." Despite the well known fact that the partisans in El Salvador fight with American weapons captured in fighting with government troops, Washington stubbornly maintains that weapons are supplied from Nicaragua.

War games organized by the Pentagon in Central America have been following one after another over the past year. The Pentagon's militarist exercises have, in point of fact, been turned into a constant factor in fueling international tension and war hysteria in that region.

The American ships detailed for "King's Guard" will not formally be involved in what will be happening in the Gulf of Fonseca -- for they will not enter the territorial waters of either Nicaragua or El Salvador and Honduras. "We will use our radar to detect Nicaraguan ships and guide the Salvadoran and Honduran Navies to them," a Pentagon spokesman declared. What then? As soon as it has been "detected" that ships are transporting weapons -- and it is as easy as falling off a log, as the saying goes, for CIA specialists to "detect" that -- the U.S. ships will "cease all coordination and communication" with their partners in the "King's Guard" maneuvers, because in that case, in the admission of the Pentagon spokesman, "the exercises will no longer be exercises..."

So that is the crux of the matter for the Pentagon! We have here a new level in the escalationof events aimed at making the undeclared war against Nicaragua even "hotter" -- namely, supplementing the acts of banditry by CIA mercenaries on the ground with similarly piratical actions at sea. For the Pentagon bluntly admits that, "if necessary," the military exercises will in point of fact become military operations.

The U.S. actions in Central America remind one of the bandits' well known ploy: a petty thief picks the pocket of a passer-by, who grabs the criminal by the hand, and at once a thug appears and makes short work of the "offender." By organizing piracy on marine lines of communication under the guise of maneuvers, the Pentagon is clearly reckoning that the role of "protector of the weak" will enable it to interfere in events on "legitimate" grounds. However, historical experience attests that both bandits and instigators bear identical responsibility for international banditry.

DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN BRAZIL REPORTED

PM101243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Good-Will Mission"]

[Text] Brasilia, 8 May -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is making an official friendly visit here has visited the National Congress, its Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate.

M.V. Zimyanin stated that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit is a good-will mission from the Soviet people who show a keen interest in the life of one of the world's largest countries.

In the present international situation, aggravated acutely through the fault of the imperialist circles, the CPSU and the Soviet state are making ceaseless efforts to preserve peace and avert nuclear catastrophe. In this context the head of the Soviet delegation pointed to the urgent need for active participation by the developing countries, including one as influential as Brazil, in the struggle for peace on our planet. The Brazilian people may be sure that the Soviet Union has been, is, and will remain Brazil's good friend in its struggle against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and mutual understanding on our planet. This stance is not opportunistic in character but stems from the fundamental principles of our state's Leninist foreign policy.

When receiving the delegation, Flavio Portela Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, stressed that the Brazilian people harbor a deep sympathy toward the Soviet Union and respect for its peoples' successes during the Soviet state's existence. He expressed confidence that the visit to Brazil by the delegation from the USSR's supreme legislative organ will be successful and will serve to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples. "During your visit here you will be able to see for yourselves that Brazilians have warm feelings for the great Soviet people," F. Portela Marcilio said.

(Moasir Dalla), president of the Federal Senate, spoke in favor of the further development of relations between the two countries and for the strengthening of ties between Soviet and Brazilian parliamentarians. The Soviet parliamentarians' visit to Brazil is evidence of the strengthening friendship between our peoples. Despite ideological differences, the USSR and Brazil maintain active relations in many areas. We are united by the main thing -- a concern for peace which satisfies the aspirations of all mankind which is at a historic turning point: the peace-loving forces must exert every effort to prevent the demise of our civilization.

A special session was held at the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Commission in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit. In a friendly atmosphere opinions were exchanged on topical problems of the international situation. The Brazilian parliamentarians stressed the unity between the USSR and Brazil in the struggle for the noble goals of preserving peace throughout the world. The USSR's peace initiatives which provide for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the safeguarding of our planet's peaceful future have found support here.

Addressing the National Congress, M.V. Zimyanin expressed sincere gratitude on the USSR Supreme Soviet's behalf for the invitation to visit Brazil. "We view the exchanging of parliamentary delegations as an important element in the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples. The situation in the world today is continuing to deteriorate as a result of the sharp activation of the aggressive forces, primarily U.S. imperialist circles, who, by their hegemonist ambitions, are inflaming the international atmosphere and heightening the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The threat of war has grown for all states and peoples regardless of their geographical position. Nowadays, when huge arsenals of nuclear charges and delivery systems have been stockpiled in the world, a nuclear war cannot be limited. If the conflagration of nuclear war flares up no state or people will be spared."

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stressed that Soviet parliamentarians are ready to cooperate with their Brazilian colleagues on all questions affecting the strengthening of peace and international security.

Joint efforts by our countries' representatives could help to resolve acute international problems such as ending the arms race, disarmament, the speediest possible elimination of dangerous centers of military conflicts, the ending of acts of imperialist aggression against the countries and peoples that are either liberated or struggling for national liberation, the elimination of manifestations of racism and apartheid, and the restructuring of international relations on a just and democratic basis. It is hard to think of any problem of importance for the strengthening of peace on which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have not put forward concrete constructive proposals in recent years.

Our practical activity in the international arena is based on principles formulated by V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, and developed by CPSU congresses. These principles are geared toward strengthening cooperation with all states on the basis of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in internal affairs, respect of other peoples' sovereign rights, and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

M.V. Zimyanin drew the Brazilian parliamentarians' attention to the USSR's recent peace initiatives aimed at limiting and substantially reducing strategic arms, radically lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, preventing the militarization of space, and prohibiting and destroying chemical weapons.

Special note should be made of the proposal put forward by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the norms of relations between nuclear powers which regard the prevention of nuclear war as the main aim of their foreign policy.

The Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of the strengthening of cooperation and cohesion among the Latin American countries and of the creation of an atmosphere of peace and good neighborliness on this continent. The USSR, like Brazil, feels grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in Central America which bears a threat to the peoples of all Latin America. The aggression against Grenada and the undeclared war that is being stepped up against Nicaragua, a sovereign state and member of the Security Council, are a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law and of the UN Charter.

M.V. Zimyanin pointed out that the Soviet people fervently approve their government's foreign policy. This approval was clearly expressed during the USSR Supreme Soviet elections last March. The USSR Supreme Soviet's first session in April unanimously elected K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This decision, which stems from the highest interests of Soviet society and the state, has been greeted by Soviet people with unanimous and fervent approval. His election to the highest party and state posts will greatly benefit the common cause and the solution of those colossal tasks facing us today and will make it possible to implement even more successfully the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The delegation head went on to describe the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and the achievements, at the contemporary stage, of the land of the soviets, has achieved outstanding results in developing its material and spiritual potential and in improving the Soviet people's well-being.

In conclusion, M.V. Zimyanin said: Peace is the dream of all peoples of the world, including the Soviet and Brazilian peoples. But it must be remembered that it will not come of its own accord, and that it is necessary to struggle for it. And we are appealing that, by joint efforts, everything in our power may be done to preserve and consolidate peace. Allow me to express the confidence that the new Soviet peace initiatives will find understanding and support in Brazil.

The Soviet delegation head conveyed sincere wishes for prosperity and happiness to the friendly Brazilian people and expressed the confidence that the relations of friendship, mutual trust, and constructive cooperation between the USSR and Brazil will develop steadily and expand in the highest interests of our peoples and of universal peace and security.

Brazilia, 8 May -- President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo of Brazil yesterday received M.V. Zimyanin, head of the USSR parliamentary delegation, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet delegation head conveyed to the Brazilian president a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which provides an assessment of the present-day situation in the world and of the state and prospects of Soviet-Brazilian relations. During the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on certain questions of international policy and bilateral relations. V.I. Chernyshev, USSR ambassador to Brazil, was present at the conversation.

On the same day the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a meeting with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Zimyanin Visit Continues

PM101116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Brasilia, 9 May -- The official friendly visit to Brazil by a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, continues.

The head of the Soviet delegation had meetings with A. Delfim Netto, minister-chief of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency; N. Jost, minister of agriculture; E. Galveas, minister of finance; and E. de Figueiredo Ferraz, minister of education and culture. Questions of the further development of Soviet-Brazilian relations were discussed.

The Soviet delegation held a press conference for local and foreign journalists.

The USSR Embassy in Brasilia held a reception on the occasion of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit. The reception which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by M. Dalla, president of the Federal Senate; F. Portela Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies; senators and deputies, Brazilian Foreign Ministry staffers, representatives of business and cultural circles, and journalists.

GORSHKOV MARKS VICTORY DAY WITH RADIO ADDRESS

LD091726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1115 GMT 9 May 84

[Address by Admiral Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, commander in chief of Naval Forces, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, from the radio studio -- live]

[Text] First and foremost, allow me to congratulate all respected radio listeners on this national occasion, Victory Day. At the moment, we are also marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the town of Sevastopol and the clearing of the Crimea of the German fascist aggressors. I will remind you that in the second half of October 1941, making use of superior forces, the enemy seized a substantial part of the Crimea and set off toward Sevastopol. Then the sailors and servicemen of the maritime army and the workers of the town defended Sevastopol. To defend the town, the Sevastopol defense region was formed headed by Vice Admiral Filipp Sergeyevich Oktyabrskiy, commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

The stubborn battles that developed were rich in exemplary, mass heroism by the Soviet Navy and Army. Thus, a group of tank destroyers carried out an immortal feat led by political instructor (Filchenkov): 5 marine infantrymen facing 22 enemy tanks destroyed 10 enemy machines and, at the cost of their lives, did not let the fascists break through to the town. For this feat they were all posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and a monument has been erected to the hero-sailors at the site of the battle, the village of (Duvankoy), now (Verkhnyaya Sadovaya).

In the tense December days of 1941, forces of the Transcaucasus front, Black Sea Fleet, and Azov flotilla carried out the Kerch-Feodosiya assault landing operation -- the largest during the war -- to improve the situation in the Sevastopol area. As commander of the Azov flotilla, I had occasion to command the landing forces on the northern coast of Kerch peninsula. In conditions of cruel winter storms, overcoming fierce resistance from the enemy, the sailors successfully landed the forces from which the Crimean front was formed. This landing fulfilled two important tasks: It forced the enemy to cease attacks on Sevastopol and the northern Crimea. However, in connection with the generally unfavorable situation that later came about on the Soviet-German front, our forces did not manage to consolidate the success of the assault landing.

In May 1942, the Kerch peninsula was abandoned. Under these conditions, on 30 June 1942, the supreme general headquarters decided to evacuate Sevastopol. The 250-day heroic defense of the city has gone down in history as one of the most shining pages of the Great Patriotic War. At the most difficult time of the war for our homeland, the defenders of Sevastopol pinned down considerable enemy forces in the Crimea. The Hitlerites lost about 300,000 officers and men killed and wounded near Sevastopol.

The offensive in the Crimea by the troops of the Fourth Ukrainian Front and the Independent Maritime Army [Otdelnaya Primorskaya Armiya], in cooperation with the Black Sea Fleet and the Azov flotilla, began on 8 April 1944. Overcoming the enemy's fierce resistance, our troops advanced toward Sevastopol. On 5 May 1944, after artillery and bombing strikes by the Air Force, they went on to the offensive, and by the end of 9 May, Soviet troops had cleared the town of enemy troops.

It is appropriate to recall here that, whereas in 1941 and 1942 the Hitlerite troops needed 250 days to take possession of Sevastopol, in 1944 the Soviet Armed Forces liberated it by storm in just 3 days, and the whole operation for the liberation of the Crimea took 35 days.

The German fascist troops lost 100,000 men on land, including more than 60,000 prisoners. The Soviet troops captured nearly all of their military equipment. In addition, aircraft and the submarines and torpedo boats of the Black Sea Fleet sank more than 160 ships and vessels carrying troops and military equipment.

Today, marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Crimea and Sevastopol, we honor the shining memory of those who gave their lives while fulfilling their sacred duty before the homeland. We warmly greet all participants in the Great Patriotic War, those who fought valiantly on the fronts as well as those who, by their heroic and selfless labor in the rear, brought the day of victory closer.

The sailors of the Navy are meeting Victory Day with new successes in their military and political training. Closely rallied around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, they are always ready together with the servicemen of the other branches of the services and their brothers in arms from the countries of the socialist community to honorably carry out their sacred duty in defense of socialism.

Shcherbitskiy Honors War Dead

AU100915 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] On 9 May, the working people and guests of Kiev gathered in the Park of Eternal Glory to pay tribute to the memory of the heroes who fell in the battles for our homeland's freedom and independence.

Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Lyashko, and other leaders of the republic's Communist Party and government laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. Bunches of flowers were laid on the marble gravestones by war veterans, representatives of labor collectives, participants in the Special Remembrance and Peace Effort, and members of brigades and shops that list on their staffs soldiers fallen on the battlefields.

Bright spring flowers were placed on the stone slabs of the hero cities in the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 Memorial Complex, at the obelisk to the Hero City of Kiev in Victory Square, and at other monuments to the revolutionary and combat glory of the Soviet people.

Wreaths Laid in Uzbekistan

GF101422 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Soviet people, including the people in Uzbekistan, have demonstrated their respect for Vladimir Lenin and the Soviet youths, who, under the banner of Lenin and headed by the Communist Party, rid the world of fascism.

Representatives from every part of Uzbekistan gathered at Vladimir Lenin Square and around the monument erected in memory of the unknown soldier in [words indistinct]. Numerous bouquets were placed at the monument to Vladimir Lenin and wreaths were laid at the monument to the unknown soldier in memory of the youths who died for the freedom and independence of our socialist homeland. Bouquets and wreaths were laid by the representatives of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Tashkent (?electoral) Military Okrug, the Tashkent Obkom, Gorkom and soviet executive committees, the veterans of the war for the great homeland, work collectives, and communal organizations.

Participants in the jubilant ceremony included Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Rano Abdullayeva, Yerezhep Aytmuratov, Ivan Anisimkin, (Kadyrov), Yuriy Maksimov, Viktor Mikhaylov, Mirzamakhmud Musakhanov, Timofey Osetrov, Akil Salimov, Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, [name indistinct], and Uchkun Umarov; Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Georgiy Orlov; and Deputy Chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Kudratilla Akhmedov, [name indistinct] Rakhimov, Sayyera Sultanova, Tursunov, and Khodzhayev.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ADOPT RESOLUTION ON CINEMA

PM100907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 84 First Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures to Raise Further the Ideological and Artistic Standards of Movies and Strengthen the Material and Technical Base of Cinematography."

The resolution notes that Soviet cinematography makes a substantial contribution to the development of socialist artistic culture and plays an active role in people's ideological, moral, and aesthetic education. Over the last few years, several movies have attracted the viewers' attention by convincingly depicting the important aspects of our society's social and spiritual development and achievements and by their high professional standards. The most popular historical, revolutionary-historical, and military-patriotic movies enjoy considerable success. The role played by cinematography has increased severalfold thanks to the opportunities offered by television.

Building a new world, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, means showing constant concern for molding the man of the new world and for his ideological and moral development. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted that the effect of art on people's minds increases proportionally with the raising of their cultural standards. This imposes on artistic workers an even greater responsibility for ensuring that the mighty weapon in their hands serves the cause of the people, the cause of communism.

The multinational Soviet cinematography, the resolution says, has at its disposal great creative opportunities and talented cadres capable of solving tasks of any complexity. Lasting significance attaches to the artistic experience of the outstanding masters of the Soviet screen. It is the duty and obligation of cinematography workers to rely on the best traditions and to enrich them with new creative achievements. Our cinematography justly enjoys worldwide recognition as a humanist art imbued with the spirit of creation and adventure and progressive in its ideological orientation.

Many movies made in the country's studios are devoted to contemporary problems. The cinematography workers make a substantial contribution to the artistic interpretation of our times. At the same time, there is an obvious need for works which more fully reveal the modern characters, the moral problems, and the multifaceted processes of improving developed socialism.

Some script writers and directors rarely tackle socially significant subjects. Quite a few of the movies made are still uninteresting, weak, and separated from the urgent problems of life and the questions perturbing the Soviet people. Some movies bring to the foreground far-fetched conflicts, petty irregularities, and depressing, insignificant details from everyday life.

There are instances of a desire to idealize outmoded moral norms and standards of life, and little use is being made of cinematography to combat drunkenness. A number of movies lack dynamism, vivid entertainment, or attractive, positive heroes.

Cinematography workers, the resolution points out, must more actively participate in the solution of the large and complex tasks of communist education, the enhancement of the masses' labor and social activeness, and the economic and social development of the country, and must more accurately perceive the new aspects emerging in production relations and in party, state, and economic activity.

Despite the remarkable successes of cinematography and television journalism on international subjects, there is still a shortage of feature films that reveal the essence of modern imperialism and help to expose the ideological enemy. Fuller use must be made of the foreign public's increased interest in Soviet movies to expand the opportunities for showing them on the world's screens.

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography [Goskino], the resolution says, is slow in implementing improvements in movie production. This can be primarily seen in the inadequate standards of movie planning and production, the organization of work for the preparation and critical analysis of scripts and movies, and the activity of the editorial apparatus. New organizational and creative solutions must be introduced more broadly; fresh talent must be attracted to cinematography; writers, composers, artists, and journalists must unite their efforts in work on the movies; and a stricter approach must be applied to the molding of creative collectives.

Insufficient use is still being made of the opportunities provided by the practice of state orders for the production of topical, ideologically, and artistically significant movies. The state orders systems makes it possible to express the social need for various cinematography works, attract capable artists to work on them, provide them with preferential conditions for this work, and ensure a substantial increase in its effectiveness.

Serious improvement is needed in the technical backup for cinematography. The production base of most movie studios needs reequipping, modernizing, and updating with the latest equipment.

The unsatisfactory quality of Soviet-made movie cameras and other equipment restricts the artistic potential of cinematography. The acute shortage of movie film reduces the number of new movie prints made, and forces the use of worn-out copies.

Several urgent organizational and economic questions are still awaiting solution, and the current system of material incentives does not provide appropriate conditions for making movies which involve complex production processes.

The construction of movie theaters is lagging behind actual demand. There is a particular shortage of theaters in isolated regions, new industrial centers, and new large-development rayons in major cities.

With a view to the further development of cinematography and the enhancement of its role in working people's communist education, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have ordered the Goskino and the USSR Union of Cinema Workers to step up their work on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums by concentrating the efforts of cinema workers on the creation of works which meet the requirements of the present stage of communist construction, help improve developed socialism, propagandize the USSR's Leninist foreign policy, actively expose the aggressive course of imperialism, bear more accurately in mind the specific features of modern ideological struggle on the international arena, raise the vigilance of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, and contribute to military-patriotic education.

Instructions are given to improve the long-term and subject-matter planning of movie production and to help bring it in line with the ideological and artistic demands of society and the main directions of the party's educational work.

The resolution emphasizes that the Goskino, the union republic Goskinos, the USSR Union of Cinema Workers, and the movie studios' leadership and party organizations must orient their efforts toward establishing an atmosphere of creative quest, exactingness, and principledness within the collectives, nurturing a sense of responsibility for the results of people's work, and ensuring higher ideological and artistic standards of the movies produced, bearing in mind that the modern tasks of ideological, moral, and aesthetic education demand the creation of works of new and higher quality. The role of artistic councils at movie studios must be enhanced, and representatives of the public must be involved in their work.

Encouragement must be given to the development of the interests of script writers, directors, cameramen, actors, and other cinematography workers in modern problems, and to the expansion of their political outlook; there must be support for their striving to provide an artistic interpretation of the Soviet people's creative activity; work must be done systematically to improve the professional skills and training of cinematography cadres.

The Goskino is ordered to improve the system of state orders, giving special attention to substantiating the subject-matter planning and the ideological-artistic significance of works to be produced and to recruiting the most gifted creative cadres to work on these movies.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio] is given the right to annually organize the production of television feature films in response to state orders.

The editorial boards of newspapers and journals, the Goskino, the USSR Union of Cinema Workers, the USSR Union of Journalists, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Cinematography, and the All-Union State Institute on Cinematography are instructed to ensure the further development of cinema criticism and the science of cinematography, and to help intensify their influence on the creative practical work of cinematography; to strive to increase the Marxist-Leninist arsenal, party-principledness, and professional skills of critics; to resolutely overcome instances of subjectivism and group bias or of a conciliatory attitude toward ideological and artistic errors; and to improve the study of public opinion and audience requirements in order to more accurately determine the repertoire and long-term movie production plans.

With a view to the further expansion of cultural exchanges, the development of international links in cinematography, and the propaganda of the Soviet way of life, it is recommended that cooperation be stepped up with cinematography organizations in the socialist and developing states and with progressive figures of the world cinema; that the practice of joint productions and of furnishing production and artistic services be improved; and that cinema artists be helped to coordinate their efforts in the struggle for peace and social progress.

With a view to creating preferential conditions for the production of cinema and television feature films of major social and political significance and of films which involve a complex production process, the Goskino and the Gosteleradio are specifically allowed: to pay authors' fees in excess of the prevailing set norms when a group of authors writes a script for a feature film (television film) as a whole or in individual parts; to acquire from authors and other persons unpublished literary material to be used when writing scripts for feature films (television films), paying them a remuneration according to the scales used by publishing houses for literary and artistic works; to engage, in addition to the film crews engaged in the production of the above-mentioned films, a movie director, a camera operator-stage director, and an artist-stage director, paying each of them a salary on the scales approved for workers in these vocations.

A material incentives system will be introduced for workers in other vocations when making movies which involve a complex production process or films made in response to state orders, as well as for editorial apparatus members participating in the making of movies of high ideological and artistic standards.

During the production of movies, when complex filming techniques [slozhnaya kombinirovannaya syemka] comprise one of the fundamental elements of depicting the subject, images, or characters, the cameramen and artists involved in the complex filming operations are to be paid higher production fees.

It is planned to introduce a higher scale of payments for television films that are significant in terms of their ideological-artistic standards and sociopolitical content.

The movie studios of the Goskino system and the financially autonomous television movie producing organizations will benefit from the effect of individual paragraphs from the provisions governing enterprise funds for improving the cultural and everyday conditions of workers and improving production, as approved by USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 99, dated 4 February 1961.

Higher additional payments are approved for workers in movie studios and financially autonomous television movie production organizations for combining jobs (duties), expanding the zone of services, or increasing the volume of work done.

With a view to strengthening and developing the material and technical base of cinematography and creating the technical conditions necessary for the production of movies, it is proposed:

That the USSR Gosplan appropriate in the 1986-1990 draft plan the necessary planned state capital investments for the Goskino to strengthen and develop the material and technical base of movie studios, industrial enterprises and cinematography organizations, under union control, and to construct housing and public health facilities, bearing in mind that it is necessary to ensure the fastest completion of the modernization and technical reequipping of the Mosfilm, Lenfilm, and M. Gorkiy movie studios and the Kiev film-copying factory, and the construction of the Soyuzmultfilm, Filmeksport, and Diafilm studio complexes, the engineering and laboratory section of the Mosfilm movie studio, the Central Moviemaking Equipment Design Bureau, the production shops for the Moscow film-copying factory, the Odessa and Moscow moviemaking equipment plants, the all-union base for stage and production facilities, and other necessary projects. The construction of the second stage of the southern base of Soviet cinematography in Yalta must be completed in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade are assigned the task of ensuring the production and supply to Goskino of larger quantities of movie film in 1985-1990.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Chemical Industry are instructed to ensure higher technical standards and quality for Soviet-made color movie film and to complete by 1990 the development and assimilation of series production of a new range of color movie film (negative, reversal, and positive) with specifications meeting the highest standards. The draft 12th 5-Year Plan should provide the Ministry of Chemical Industry with appropriations for planned capital investment (including the volume of construction and assembly work) to develop the material and technical base of enterprises for the production of movie films.

The Goskino and the AUCCTU are recommended to improve movie services for the population, to make mass use of new movies which are most valuable in ideological-artistic respects and of the stocks of Soviet-made movies, to raise the level of propaganda of modern Soviet cinematography, and to approach more exactingly the selection of foreign-made movies acquired for showing on the country's screens.

The Gosteleradio must step up the propaganda of the best artistic works of Soviet cinematography and popular science and documentary movies.

With a view to strengthening and developing the material and technical base of the movie theater circuit, the circulation of movies, and improving the movie services available to the population, in 1986-1990 union republic councils of ministers are instructed to implement the construction of movie theaters in city rayon, mass housing developments, to be financed by state capital investment funds. The USSR Gosplan should include in the draft annual plans the target of commissioning no fewer than 50 movie theaters per territorial section and allocate the capital investment funds for this purpose. The necessary capital investment funds should be appropriated for the construction of projects relating to the movie circuit, cinematography repair and production enterprises, and vocational and technical schools for training movie operators.

As an exception, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are permitted to spend on the construction, modernization, and technical reequipping of these projects over and above the planned state capital investment allowed for this purpose in the annual plans for the USSR's economic and social development, seeking material resources from local sources. The construction of such projects should be financed by funds originating from the excess of income over expenditure in the budgets of union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and cities under direct republic jurisdiction.

In order to increase the interest of movie circuit organization workers in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan targets for movie services to audiences and gross income from showing movies, a bonus system will be introduced for workers in the movie circuit organization based on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets concerning gross income. Special attention in this respect is drawn to the need to stimulate work on propagandizing the best Soviet movies.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to improve the party leadership of the activity of movie studios and movie organizations, to strive to further strengthen the ties between cinematography and the practice of communist construction, to make more active use of cinematographic works in educational and mass-political work, and to show greater concern for educating creative workers and improving the standards of movie services for the population.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committees and the union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to examine the issues linked with the state of affairs of the material and technical base of cinematography in the republics and take measures to strengthen it.

The USSR Council of Ministers has also issued directions in this regard, which specifically introduce a material incentives system for high-quality preparatory work on producing feature films of high ideological-artistic standards.

Measures are envisaged to improve the practice of joint production of movies and the furnishing of creative-production services to foreign studios (movie companies).

Conditions are laid down for recruiting qualified authors to write literary texts for dubbing and subtitling, and soundtracks for overdubbing translations in Russian, the languages of the USSR peoples, and foreign languages.

Procedure is established for organizing the labor and remunerating workers recruited for stunt work during movie and television film making.

Permission is given to extend until 1986-1990 the effect of the USSR Council of Ministers directions on the construction of permanent movie theaters with regular and wide screens and with varying capacity, and of open-air theaters, the extension of auditoriums, and the modernization and reequipping of movie theaters, with finances provided by USSR Gosbank credits.

A number of additional measures are planned with a view to strengthening the material and technical base of cinematography.

REPORTS ON MEETINGS FOR PRESS, RADIO DAYS

Press Day Activities

FM091136 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 May in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a 900-word TASS report headed "Meeting of Democratic Press Representatives," which begins:

"A meeting opened in Moscow 4 May of chief editors and other leading workers of communist and revolutionary democratic newspapers and journals who have been invited by the PRAVDA editorial board to celebrate Press Day."

The report then lists the world communist and other parties whose newspapers are represented at the meetings, and goes on:

"The meeting was addressed by B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CFSU Central Committee. He conveyed to the participants cordial greetings and good wishes from the CPSU Central Committee and from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and briefed them on the CPSU's assessment of the present-day international situation, the Soviet Union's efforts to overcome the threat of war created by the U.S. Administration's actions, and the CPSU's activity to develop and improve the socialist society.

"The exchange of opinions began with a speech by V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, who spoke of PRAVDA's activity and dwelt on the main tasks of the Soviet press in light of the decisions of the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report then lists other speakers at the session, including: Y. Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and RABOTNICHESKO DELO chief editor; G. Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND; Hong Ha, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and NHAN DAN chief editor; and W. Bek, chief editor of the PZPR's TRYBUNA LUDU.

PRAVDA for 7 May in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,000-word TASS report headed "Meeting Ends," which begins:

"The meeting of democratic press representatives who came to celebrate Press Day at PRAVDA's invitation, ended 5 May. A representative of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (Angola) joined the participants."

The report lists the speakers on the second day of the meeting, including:

Z. Horeni, CPCZ Central Committee member and RUDE PRAVO chief editor; J. Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee member and NEPSZABADSAG chief editor; (Ts. Namsaray), member of the MPRP Central Committee and UNEN chief editor; Choe Chil-nam, deputy chief editor of NODONG SINMUN (Korean Labor Party); N. Dragos, first deputy chief editor of the RCP's SCINTEIA; F.E. De Herrera, deputy editor of MUNDO OBRERO (Spanish Communist Party); (B. Sayrat), first deputy chief editor of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's PASASON; A. Pravia, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Communist Party (Spain) Central Committee; and "a representative of Iran's Tudeh Party." The report concludes with the following passage:

"The meeting passed in an atmosphere of comradeship and businesslike exchange of opinions and experience.

"Concluding the meeting, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who addressed the participants, stressed that in conditions where imperialism and reaction are creating a real threat to peace and to life on earth itself, the exchange of experience and solidarity among the most consistent peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces are particularly important. Meetings of representatives of the communist and revolutionary democratic parties' mass media serve this end and are an internationalist contribution to mankind's cause of preventing nuclear war. While in the land of the soviets, the meeting's participants can see for themselves that the Soviet people are engaged in peaceful, creative labor and that the CPSU, under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, is waging a selfless struggle for peace and universal security.

"On behalf of the participants, Y. Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and RABOTNICHESKO DELO chief editor, warmly thanked his Soviet colleagues, congratulated them on Press Day, and expressed confidence that the democratic press will step up its efforts to expose imperialism's militarist policy and support the large-scale, peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community."

Further Report

PM090903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Dedicated to the Holiday"]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Press Day was held at the House of the Unions Hall of Columns 4 May.

The presidium included L.M. Zamyatin and B.I. Stukalin, chiefs of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of creative unions, news agencies, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and publishing houses; and chief editors of newspapers and journals.

Delivering the main report, Yu. Ya. Barabash, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, noted the nationwide recognition of the journalists' labor and its growing role in the implementation of plans for communist building. The creative quest of journalists was given new impetus by the recommendations and instructions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches and statements at his meeting with Moscow's metallurgists at the Serp i Molot Plant.

The meeting was addressed by J.R. Mendoza, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper GRANMA, and S. Mazra'ani, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of the newspaper AN-NIDA'. The speakers discussed the Soviet Union's leading role in the struggle for peace and expressed a high assessment of the aid given by the USSR to countries struggling for national liberation.

The participants in the festive meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers that the workers in mass news and propaganda media, in printing enterprises, and in press distribution will devote all their strength and creative energy to the cause of communist building.

Radio Day Meeting

LD080159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1820 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] Participants in a solemn meeting devoted to Radio Day discussed the development and improvement of a unified system of communications in the country in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee.

On the platform at the meeting were Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Dmitriyev and Simonov, heads of department of the CPSU Central Committee, heads of ministries and departments, scientists, military officers, production front-rankers, and representatives of Moscow society.

Azerbaijan Celebration

GF101612 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Mass media organs and [word indistinct], particularly radio and television networks, have a major role in the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums as well as the assertions and recommendations made by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In fulfilling the recommendations of the party, they are contributing to inspiring communist discipline in youths, increasing the work and social activity of the masses, further consolidating progressive socialism, maintaining the soviet way of life and the peace-loving CPSU foreign, and exposing the aggressive line pursued by international imperialism. This was discussed at the jubilant meeting held on the occasion of Soviet Radio Day -- the festive day of all radio and mass media workers.

The celebratory meeting was organized at the Azizbayev [words indistinct]. It was opened by Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. El'shad Kuliyev, chairman of the state Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Ibragimov, deputy chairman of Azerbaijan SSR Means of Communications [name and title as heard], read reports.

Also participating in the meeting were Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and (Dashdamirov) and Mamedov, chiefs of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee departments.

The meeting was concluded with a concert organized by musicians and members of creative collectives of the Azerbaijan radio and television industry.

MAY DAY SUPPORT FOR PARTY POLICY EDITORIAL

PM081407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Forward to New Heights"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people, working people of the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind have been celebrating May Day -- the day of international solidarity among working people in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism. Mass demonstrations of working people were held in Moscow, our motherland's capital, Leningrad, the cradle of Great October, and in the capitals of the union republics. Celebrations and public festivities were held in all the country's cities and villages.

The May Day celebrations took the form of a power demonstration of the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, the unbreakable friendship among the nations and ethnic groups of our country, and the close cohesion of Soviet people around the Leninist party of Communists. The meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the collective of the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant was clear evidence of the unity of the party and the people and the people's undivided support for the party's domestic and foreign policy. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's profound and pithy speech at that meeting triggered a new surge of creative forces among the country's workers.

The holiday festivities manifested with new force Soviet people's determination to implement the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress and ensure the successful implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. We have every opportunity for this.

"We are enriched," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the meeting with the Serp i Molot Plant's collective, "by reliable experience of political and organizational work and economic building, and we rely on the monolithic unity of the party and the people. The course being pursued by the CPSU Central Committee has been weighed and adjusted, so to speak, with the participation of every Communist. All Soviet people actively support the party's policy by practical deeds. This is the guarantee that we will resolve the scheduled taks and achieve the set goals."

Everything we have and everything we are proud of -- the freedom and might of the motherland, its lofty prestige in the international arena, and our life with all its rights -- all this has been achieved by Soviet people's selfless and creative labor.

Work is the source of all our riches. The party focuses the efforts of urban and rural working people along specific avenues of socialist management. These include increasing production efficiency and quality of goods, improving labor productivity while reducing prime cost of output, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and introducing the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience persistently into production. They also include the struggle for economy and thrift and for improving labor organization and discipline. The successful resolution of these tasks is an important condition for fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1984 plan and the targets of the 5-year plan as a whole and for further increasing the people's well-being.

In order to implement these impressive plans, we need peace. "Labor," "Peace," and "May" -- these words were side by side on the festive placards and posters. We cannot fail, however, to take into account how vigorously the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism have been activated. The unrestrained arms race, the recent invasion of Lebanon and occupation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the threats to Syria, and the transformation of West Europe into a launchpad for nuclear missiles targeted against our country and our allies -- these are specific manifestations of the imperialist policy of aggression and piracy. All this makes it incumbent on the Soviet people and their servicemen to heighten political vigilance and tirelessly strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the Serp i Molot Plant: While there exists military and political tension, and while the nuclear missile peril from the United States and the NATO states hangs over our country, we must keep our powder dry and always be on the alert to ensure that the correlation of forces does not change in favor of imperialism and that we are not left the weaker.

The Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Soviet Government are doing everything necessary to maintain the motherland's defense capability at the required level. Our people may be sure that June 1941 will not be repeated. Swift retribution will overtake any aggressor.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a reliable bulwark of the motherland's security. Thanks to the concern of the party and the people, they have at their disposal the most up-to-date weapons and combat hardware and cadres who are ideologically tempered, highly skilled, and selflessly devoted to the party and the people. Together with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries armies, they reliably stand guard over the great gains of socialism.

KURKOTKIN, OTHERS OPEN BAM EASTERN SECTION

PM081011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Colonel A. Zakharenko article: "A Great Labor Victory"]

[Text] 28 Apr -- The Hero of the Soviet Union V. Miroshnichenko railway siding is decked in festive attire. The very best construction workers of the Baykal-Amur Railroad Eastern Section gathered there today. Their happy, radiant faces, tanned by the spring sun, are the faces of winners.

It has taken them 10 years to reach this stage through rock and ice, swamp and march. The party assesses their labor feat on its merits.

The CPSU Central Committee greeting to the railway troops and to all the participants in the construction of the Eastern Section of the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad on the ahead-of-schedule completion of the main track and the opening of through traffic from Tynda to Komsomolsk-na-Amure says: "Your labor success is a concrete contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on increasing the effectiveness of capital investments and on accelerating the development of the country's rail transport."

Representatives of the USSR Defense Ministry, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Ministry of Railways, the Komsomol Central Committee and the Red Banner Far East Military District have come here today for the Baykal-Amur railroad workers' celebrations. K. Mokhortov, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and deputy minister of transport construction, also attended the ceremony.

Colonel General M. Makartsev, chief of railroad troops, delivered a report to Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, on the readiness of the Baykal-Amur Railroad Eastern Section to receive its first freight and passenger trains.

The red ribbon was cut. V. Gorbunov, chief of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, was presented with a symbolic key, and S. Tikoshenko and A. Tropin, drivers of the line's first freight and passenger trains, were presented with souvenir rails.

Lieutenant General A. Stolyarov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Railroad Troops Political Directorate, opened a rally devoted to the CPSU Central Committee's greeting and to the opening of through rail traffic from Tynda to Komsomolsk-na-Amure. Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin then took the floor. He read out the CPSU Central Committee greeting to the railroad troops and to all participants in the construction of the Baykal-Amul Railroad Eastern Section and the greetings addressed to them by the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin presented USSR Ministry of Defense pennants for courage and military valor to the railroad troops of the best units under the command of Colonel G. Kogatko and Colonel A. Malakhovich.

The rally was addressed by S. Avramenko, first secretary of Amur Obkom; A. Chernyy, first secretary of Khabarovsk Kraykom; Lieutenant General N. Kizyun, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Far East Military District Political Directorate; S. Voytovich, deputy minister of transport construction, and others.

The participants in the rally unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A monument has been erected at the Hero of the Soviet Union V. Miroshnichenko railway siding.

The monument was unveiled in a ceremonial atmosphere by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin; Army General I. Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District; S. Avramenko, first secretary of Amur CPSU Obkom; A. Chernyy, first secretary of Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom; Colonel General M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M. Makartsev, chief of railroad troops; Major General A. Demin; N. Danilin, first secretary of Zeyskiy Raykom, Amur Oblast; Lieutenant Colonel V. Kurkin, commander of a mechanized railroad battalion; and Sergeant A. Kasymov, secretary of the Komsomol organization of the company whose roll includes in perpetuity the name of Hero of the Soviet Union S. Miroshnichenko.

The USSR State anthem was played. A rifle salute rang out.

The Baykal-Amur Railroad Eastern Section is starting work for the benefit of the fatherland.

FIRST QUARTER RISE IN PRODUCTIVITY, OUTPUT NOTED

LD281434 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- The industry of the USSR has fulfilled the first quarter plan for the marketing of products, a rise in labour productivity, and the output of most of key types of products. This is said in a report issued here today by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR.

The increment in the aggregate volume of industrial output was 4.9 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Labour productivity rose by 4.6 per cent as against the annual target of 3.4 per cent. Ninety-six per cent of the increment in production has been resultant of a rise in labor productivity.

The productivity of labour grew faster than the average wages in industry as a whole and in sectors which are under the authority of most ministries. Profit Augmented.

The Central Statistical Board of the USSR reported that about 1,500 automatic and mechanized process lines were installed at the country's enterprises in the first quarter of the year, more than a thousand sections, shops and production units were switched over to comprehensive mechanization and automation, and almost 600 industrial robots were introduced. The output of 800 new types of products was mastered.

COMPARISON OF LENIN SUBBOTNIK FUND DECISION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 May in its First Edition frontpages on unattributed report under the headline "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee." That report has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2, revealing the following variations:

On page R 3, second paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads . . . of shock labor. A weighty contribution has been made to the fulfillment of socialist pledges for a 1 percent above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional 0.5 percent reduction of the primary costs of production and works.

The CPSU Central . . . (inserting additional passage and re-paragraphing);

On line six, PRAVDA reads . . . all who took active part in the all-union . . . (inserting "active");

In the last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads . . . people in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. . . . (inserting "1941-1945").

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS MEETING ON ROSTOV AGRICULTURE

PM101558 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the question of preparations for conducting the economic experiment on expanding economic independence and intensifying the consumer services production associations' (enterprises) interest in the fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for services and better quality services. Reports were delivered by RSFSR Consumer Services Minister I.G. Dudenkov; RSFSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman A.A. Kotova; Bashkir ASSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman M.S. Mullagalyamov, and Yaroslavl Oblispolkom Deputy Chairman V.V. Aristov.

The session comprehensively analyzed the activity of soviet and agricultural organs in Rostov Oblast on increasing grain production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was noted that Rostov Oblast is the republic's top grain producer. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, farmers there harvested an average of 6.6 million tons of grain crops per year. Opportunities for increasing yields are growing all the time. In the current 5-year plan alone, average annual capital investments have increased by 21 percent. The Don's farms have received 15,000 tractors, 7,000 trucks, 8,000 grain combines and many other pieces of equipment. Fertilizer deliveries have increased by 36 percent and the irrigated area has increased markedly. But the strengthening of the material and technical potential is not yet bearing fruit. Moreover, grain crop yields are falling and the annual gross harvest has seen a 17-percent decline. The 3-year grain sales plan was fulfilled by only 60 percent and grain forage and seed requirements are not being met.

Rostov Oblispolkom Chairman N.M. Ivanitskiy said that the current situation was largely due to objective reasons; primarly bad weather. This cannot be discounted, of course, but an analysis shows that despite objective difficulties, dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are obtaining stable harvests of 30 and more quintals per hectare. At the same time, the number of laggard farms in the oblast is increasing. The main cause of this is mistakes in managing the development of arable farming and willful bureaucratic methods of leadership. The grossest violations of the recommended crop structure, errors in seed growing, and inefficient irrigation and fertilizer systems arise from these mistakes. Soviet and agricultural organs' work with specialists in the oblast is poor. In 5 years, nearly two-thirds of the chief agronomist posts on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have changed hands and the turnover of farm leaders has been unjustifiably high. The scientific establishments with arable farming links are exercising insufficient influence on the improvement of agrotechnical standards.

Noting the unsatisfactory work of the Rostov Oblispolkom, the oblast agro-industrial association council, and the oblispolkom's agriculture administration in increasing grain production, the RSFSR Council of Ministers charged local organs with the task of eliminating the shortcomings in their managerial activity. Special attention was paid to the persistent and general introduction of a scientifically sound system of arable farming, the dissemination of the practical experience of leading farms, and the more effective utilization of existing potential and reserves. The task was set of rapidly overcoming the lag in the development of farming in Rostov Oblast, making up lost ground in the production and sale of grain crops, and achieving an improvement in the quality of grain. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has given instructions to republic agricultural departments and scientific organizations geared to aiding the creation of conditions for obtaining stable harvests on the Don.

The session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

USTINOV PRESENTS 'VETERAN' MEDALS TO OFFICERS

PM101132 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, presented "USSR Armed Forces Veteran" medals to a group of military leaders on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 8 May.

The recipients included Colonel General N.I. Savinkin, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, Army General A.A. Yepishev, Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Army General I.N. Shkadov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Marshal of Artillery Ye. V. Boychuk, Marshal of Aviation S.I. Rudenko, Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, Colonel General V.N. Dutov, Colonel General I.V. Illarionov, Admiral S.S. Turunov, and Colonel General I.G. Zavyalov.

The USSR defense minister conveyed to the recipients combat greetings and sincere congratulations from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov emphasized that these awards are a new manifestation of the concern and attention to the Armed Forces on the part of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and our people, and expressed sincere and profound gratitude to them on behalf of the recipients and all Soviet servicemen.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov congratulated the recipients on the festival of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

AIR FORCE CHIEF KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS

PM101148 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Major S. Levitskiy: "Educating Patriots"]

[Excerpt] Veteran airmen are living bearers of abundant frontline experience and of the revolutionary and combat traditions of the party, people, and Armed Forces. Veterans have a big part to play in educating young people in the spirit of loyalty to communist ideals and total devotion to the socialist motherland. This was stressed during meetings at the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans and at the USSR Defense Ministry with veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Experiences in this work was discussed at the Air Force Military Council's meeting yesterday with veteran airmen. The meeting was opened by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Air Force commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, who read out a message of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, to the meeting participants.

In their speeches, Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation S. Rudenko, three times Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General of Aviation I. Kozhedub; twice Hero of the Soviet Union Major General, retired, of Aviation A. Vorozheykin; Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General of Aviation S. Kharlamov, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and other celebrated veteran airmen put forward concrete, business-like proposals aimed at the further intensification and activation of the heroic-patriotic education of young people and military airmen.

The last to speak was Hero of the Soviet Union Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov. Noting that the meeting was taking place on eve of the 39th anniversary of the great victory, he stressed: The memory of the Great Patriotic War, a proud, imperishable memory which links together all generations of Soviet people, will live forever.

The modern aircraft systems are in reliable hands and the young airmen are capable of delivering an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. But, as the veterans rightly noted in their speeches, the present generation of armed defenders of the motherland has not experienced the crucible of war. It is important, therefore, that the veterans' life and frontline experience be utilized as widely as possible in the combat and political training of personnel.

The meeting participants assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that they will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to further strengthening the motherland's defense might, improving the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, and educating the younger generation of Soviet people in the spirit of vigilance and of readiness to perform exploits.

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN NAVY POLITICAL DIRECTORATE

PM101009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Improving the Leadership of Ideological Work"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has discussed the question of the activity of the Navy Political Directorate and fleets' political organs in the leadership of ideological work in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. A report was delivered by Admiral P. Medvedev, chief of the Navy Political Directorate.

It was noted that during the period under review, the Navy Political Directorate had carried out a number of measures aimed at improving the leadership of the ideological activity of political organs and party organizations. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, imparted new impetus to ideological work.

The Navy's political organs are striving to implement the CPSU Central Committee's guidelines on making ideological work match the tasks of party and state. Ideological work is geared to improving the naval forces' combat readiness, ensuring exemplary performance of combat duty by subunits, and ensuring moral, political and psychological training of troops for action in difficult conditions. Participation of leading personnel in it is currently being stepped up and more Communists are carrying out ideological assignments.

Naval personnel have a correct understanding of the military political situation and the increased war danger posed by imperialism, primarily the United States.

They unanimously approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy, and they are increasing their readiness to defend the motherland and to rout any aggressor. The lofty patriotic feelings of the naval seamen are manifested in vigorous and intensive day-to-day military labor.

At the same time, leadership of ideological work shows a lack of profound analysis, system, consistency, and persistence in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th congress and demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. In some places, political organs' planning and organizational activity fails to take into proper consideration the integral concept of long-term ideological work elaborated by the party.

Some areas and spheres of ideological work require of political organs a more careful study and generalization of leading experience and its subsequent practical implementation. This applies to the main forces of political training, military, moral, international and atheist education and the work of the Navy's press and cultural enlightenment establishments.

Not enough is being done to safeguard the level of ideological influence on the quality of combat training for the personnel, the enhancement of the educational role of socialist competition and the strengthening of military discipline and to ensure that communist leaders set an example of fulfillment of duty and of the demands of the moral code of the builder of communism.

Political organs' activity in turning party organizations into a genuine center of day-to-day ideological education work needs to be improved.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate made it incumbent on the Navy Political Directorate to eliminate the indicated shortcomings. The further persistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress, of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and the conclusions and propositions contained in the speeches delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, to the party Central Committee apparatus and at the meeting with the workers of Moscow's "Serp i Molot" plant must form the basis of the improvement of the system of leadership in ideological work. Political organs were told to take steps to implement the Central Committee's guidelines on ideological questions with the long term in mind and to keep a constant eye on all sectors and spheres of ideological work, above all the main forms of political training, their organization and content, and the methods of conducting them. It is necessary to work hard to implement the comprehensive approach in ideological work and to ensure close unity of all forms and methods and spheres of communist education. More attention must be paid to counterpropaganda, and a high degree of political vigilance and intolerance of hostile ideology must be instilled in servicemen.

Navy political organs have the very important task of ensuring further improvement in the standard, quality, and effectiveness of ideological work geared to maintaining naval forces' constant combat readiness, ensuring exemplary performance of combat duty by subunits, improvement of tactical, fire, and nautical training of personnel, the mastering of weapons and equipment, and strengthening of military discipline.

It is recommended that political organs raise the standard of guidance for periodicals, channeling the efforts of editorial collectives into propaganda of all that is new and advanced that is engendered in actual combat and political training and in the life of military collectives.

Measures should be adopted to further improve leadership of cultural enlightenment establishments. Fuller use must be made of available opportunities for the heroic-patriotic education of servicemen during preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, the development of amateur creative activity, and the organization of sensible recreation for all categories of personnel.

Political organs are called upon to implement the demand on safeguarding the role of party organizations as centers of day-to-day ideological education activity. Headquarters and directorate party organizations must be given more specific tasks in the sphere of ideological work leadership so that their experience, their influence on the state of affairs in the areas assigned to them, and their businesslike performance of tasks can be a worthy and instructive example to other party organizations.

It is important to persistently improve party leadership of Komsomol organizations' activity in the sphere of communist education of young naval seamen. The life of Komsomol organizations must be filled with active social and political content and Komsomol members must be mobilized to give a fitting greeting to the all-Army conference of Komsomol organizations' secretaries and to implement its recommendations.

Emphasis was placed on the need to intensify the role, responsibility, and personal participation of the commanders of political organs at all levels and of propagandists in the struggle for quality and efficiency of ideological work.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate charged the political directorates of USSR Armed Forces branches, districts, groups of forces, and fleets with the task of carrying out a comprehensive, in-depth analysis of the ideological work leadership system, taking account of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and of its influence on all aspects of the life and combat activity of troops and naval forces. Additional measures must be determined for implementing the CPSU Central Committee's demands in the sphere of long-term ideological work.

EDITORIAL ON NEED TO RECALL WARTIME SACRIFICES

PM091426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Memory"]

[Excerpts] A deafening silence reigned over the military camp and the surrounding steppe as a short, frail woman wearing a dark shawl and holding a bouquet of modest wild flowers stepped out onto the asphalt path leading to the war memorial. Anastasiya Andreyevna Filippova was the embodiment of unbearable maternal grief and of remembrance as she made her way to the foot of the obelisk where the eternal flame blazed. She saw seven sons to war. Four of them did not return from the front...

What can be stronger than a mother's sorrow for her lost children? And how can one measure the depth of the loss and the force of the grief of our common motherland, 20 million of whose sons and daughters will never again cross the threshold of the home where they were so awaited! Where they are still awaited even today, 39 years after victory, when one would think that even the tears and patience of hope would have come to an end.

Our remembrance is everlasting and difficult to bear. It remains alive in the yellowed photographs carefully preserved in family albums and in the boxes of precious keepsakes. It remains alive in the names of heroes of the Soviet Union recorded forever on the roster of military units and ships and in exhibits in museums and rooms of combat glory.

It remains alive in works of literature and art and in the people's amateur creative activity. It remains alive in the heartrending columns of names inscribed on the granite and marble of fraternal graves and in the crimson stars on anonymous graves. It remains alive in the names of ocean-going ships and population centers. It remains alive in the most beautiful streets of our new cities and on the gold-embroidered banners of Young Pioneer groups which bear the names of heroes of the front and the rear.... It is always with us and part of us.

In reverently observing the tradition of paying tribute to the fallen on days of nationwide celebrations and of the most important events in the life of the country, the Army and the Navy, we render homage to them not only by a minute's sorrowful silence or by the roll call of heroes and exploits, but also by high political vigilance and the labor and martial achievements of our contemporaries.

The world today is uneasy. Imperialism is rattling its saber; kindling first in one area of the world and then in another centers of conflict which may at any moment develop into the all-consuming conflagration of war. We are peaceful people but, in the words of the well known song, "our armored train is standing in the siding" and in a constant state of combat readiness. It is the direct duty and a matter of honor and conscience for every armed defender of the fatherland to maintain that readiness at a constantly high level.

Each word and deed by the courageous patriots of our motherland brought home to young people continues the battle down the years and the decades and serves the cause of raising devoted defenders of the Soviet fatherland. That is why the party considers military patriotic activity and propaganda of the heroic past and the glorious combat traditions to be a most important component of the country's public life and an essential element in work with young people. That is why it is so important not to forget the active, educating role of our glorious past and why it is so important to turn to it and to the heroic deeds of those who served at the front not just occasionally, on red-letter days, but constantly, making use of every available opportunity for this.

The preparations for the 40th anniversary of victory open up wide prospects for further developing and improving heroic patriotic and international education. "The saved world remembers".... It is under this slogan that a song festival will be held in Moscow 27 May in which, of course, not just Muscovites and Soviet people will participate. The "memory" relay of patriotic deeds by young people from the socialist countries is making its way confidently across the European land freed from fascism. Wreaths and flowers will be laid at the foot of the memorial complex near Ostrava, the monument in Treptow Park and the fraternal graves in Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria as a mark of international gratitude to the Soviet soldier-liberators....

Yes, the years make themselves felt in imperious fashion. Hair grows white and the gait of the 20- and 30-year-olds who 40 years ago went into the final battles preceding victory and whom we call veterans today becomes heavier. But they do not grow old in spirit and still retain fresh and clear memories of savage attacks under lethal fire and of their friends and comrades whose stout hearts, love for the motherland, and reliable shoulders were the best guarantee of the victory to come. And they present these memories to people willingly and carefully as a most precious gift.